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EDITOR'S INTRO

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Hi, everybody and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English magazine* – the fun magazine for learning English. This month, we're looking at 12 features of conversational English. These 12 things will really help you understand conversations. They'll teach

you about some of the unusual things native English speakers say or do in conversations. Learning about these special features will help you focus on the important things in conversations: the key words such as nouns, verbs and adjectives. Of course, that's not all and we've got lots more fun things for you to read and listen to so you can learn lots of useful English. We'll be looking at cool hotels, music genres, describing people, the American Dream, confusing words, idioms, phrasal verbs, useful language and lots, lots more! Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of Learn Hot English. Have fun, learn lots of English and see you all next month!

Andy

PS Remember to sign up for our newsletter so you can receive lots of FREE language lessons, and find out what we're doing. Just visit our website (www.learnhotenglish.com) and enter your name and e-mail address in the box on the right-hand side of the page.



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All material in this publication is strictly copyright, and all rights are reserved. Reproduction without permission is prohibited. The views expressed in Hot English Magazine do not necessarily represent the views of Hot English Publishing SL, although we do think Shakespeare was a clever chap, *Airplane* was a funny film and ice hotels must be chilly!

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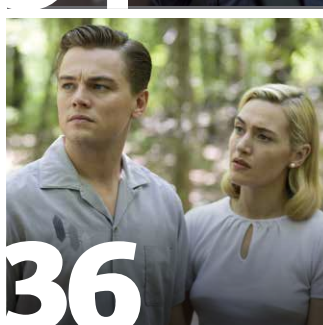
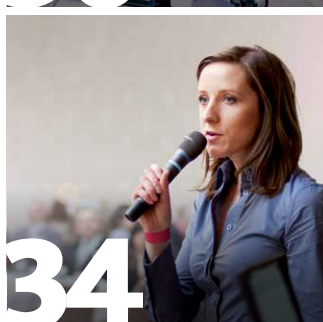
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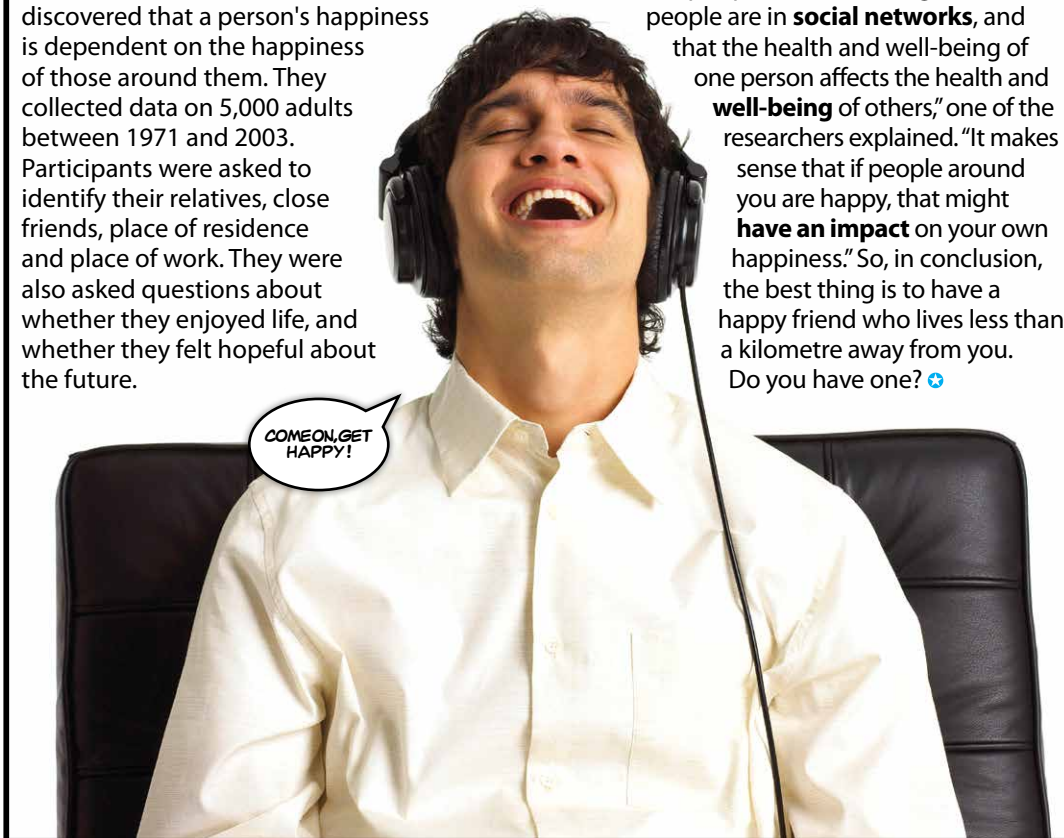
Happy Times

Find out how to be happy.

Are you happy? If you aren't, you need to move near friends who are. A new study shows that happiness is **infectious** and can **flow** through social groups. And the closer you are to someone happy, the happier you'll be.

The study was **carried out** by the Harvard Medical School. The **researchers** discovered that a person's happiness is dependent on the happiness of those around them. They collected data on 5,000 adults between 1971 and 2003. Participants were asked to identify their relatives, close friends, place of residence and place of work. They were also asked questions about whether they enjoyed life, and whether they felt hopeful about the future.

The results were very interesting. The researchers found that those who had happy **partners** had an 8% higher **chance** of being happy too. And for those with happy children, this increases to 14%. And finally, those with a happy friend who lives less than half a kilometre away are 42% more likely to be happy. "Most important from our perspective is the recognition that people are in **social networks**, and that the health and well-being of one person affects the health and **well-being** of others," one of the researchers explained. "It makes sense that if people around you are happy, that might **have an impact** on your own happiness." So, in conclusion, the best thing is to have a happy friend who lives less than a kilometre away from you. Do you have one? ☺



The Benefits of Happiness

A number of studies have been conducted to study the links between happiness and health. They have shown that happiness is as important to your health as factors such as smoking, diet and physical activity. The British Heart Foundation found that happier people have greater protection against illnesses such as heart disease and **strokes**.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1 Pre-reading

What makes you happy? Make a list. For example: my friends, my family, etc.



2 Reading I

In your opinion, what is the connection between happiness and friendship? Make notes. Then, read the article to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

What do the following numbers refer to in the article?

5,000

1971

8%

0.5 kilometres

14%

4 Pronunciation focus numbers

How do we say the following?

1. 98%
2. 22%
3. 1972
4. 1462

5 Discussion

1. Do you agree with what the article says about friendship and happiness? Which part in particular? Why? Why not?
2. How happy do you feel today? Why? When was the last time you were unhappy? Why?
3. Do you have happy friends? What makes them happy?
4. Why is it important to be happy?

GLOSSARY

infectious *adj*
if a feeling is "infectious", it spreads quickly to other people

to flow *vb*
if a quality or situation "flows" from something, it comes from it or results naturally from it

to carry out *phr vb*
if you "carry out" a task, you do that task

a researcher *n*
a person who investigates something; a scientist

a partner *n*
a person you are married to or have a romantic relationship with

a chance *n*
a probability

a social network *n*
a large number of people who are connected and work together / socialise

well-being *n*
a person's health and happiness

to have an impact on *exp*
if something has "an impact on you", it affects you

a stroke *n*
if someone has a "stroke", a blood vessel in their brain gets blocked or breaks. As a result, they may become paralysed

English language names with real meaning.

The Name Game

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SERIES OF FAMOUS NAMES WITH MEANING. MORE NEXT MONTH.



Heart (female rock band)
Your "heart" is the organ that pumps blood around your body. A "love heart" is a symbol of love. "She sent him a card with a love heart on it."



The Romantics (American rock band)
If you are "romantic", you do something that makes your wife / husband / partner feel special. "He is so romantic - he bought me flowers and took me out for a candle-lit dinner."



Guns 'n' Roses (American rock band)
A "gun" is a weapon that shoots bullets. A "rose" is a white, pink, yellow or red flower with thorns. "They shot the balloon with a gun." "She gave him a red rose."



The Lovin' Spoonful (American group)
If you are "loving", you are kind, gentle and nice to someone. A "spoonful" is an amount of something that fits into a spoon. "It is a kind, loving little cat." "Add a spoonful of sugar to the mixture."



Marvin Gaye (American singer)
In the past, if you were "gay", you were happy. These days, "gay" is often used to mean homosexual. "Look at those gay little lambs in the field." "I think she's gay."



The Temptations (American group)
"Temptation" is a feeling of wanting to do something that you probably shouldn't really want to do. "The temptation to kiss him was almost too great to control."



Jennifer Love Hewitt (American actress)
"Love" is a strong feeling of affection towards someone. "My love for you is stronger than this rock."

Personality Quiz

ARE YOU CYNICAL ABOUT LOVE? TAKE THIS QUIZ AND FIND OUT.

- 1** Your friend gives you an invitation to a Valentine's Day party. What is your reaction?
- I'm really excited, but I'll need to find someone to accompany me.
 - I'll put the invitation to the side and forget about it until the night of the party.
 - Great! I can see all my old friends and catch up on all the latest gossip.
 - I'll have to invent an excuse why I can't go – I hate Valentine's Day parties.

- 2** What is your definition of Valentine's Day?
- It's a day of true love.
 - It's 14th February and that's it.
 - It's a day of friendship.
 - It doesn't appear on my calendar – in fact I've **erased** it with a permanent **black marker pen**.

- 3** A friend, Bob, recently broke up with his partner and wants some advice. What do you say?
- "This is a tragedy. You need to cry for six days, wear black clothing for a month and leave the country."
 - "Don't worry about it. **There are plenty more fish in the sea**."
 - "This is a great opportunity to spend some more time with your friends."
 - "Love is a **con** and only exists in fairytales, so stop worrying about it."

- 4** What is your ideal first date?
- A romantic dinner on a boat down the Seine with a band playing romantic songs.
 - A film that we both agree on and a restaurant that serves **tasty** but **economical** food.
 - A wild party with my friends.
 - A pizza, then it's back to my place alone for an action adventure movie.

- 5** What does it mean to have someone to love?
- You can **share** every moment of your life with that person.
 - There's someone there to help you in your moments of need, and to help pay the **bills**.
 - You've got someone to accompany you when you go out with your friends.
 - I don't know, and I don't care.

Results If you answered...

mostly a's

Hopeless romantic

You love "love". However, you are somewhat over-the-top and very cheesy. You have high expectations for love. Beware!

mostly b's

Practical dater

You prefer a much more practical approach to love.

mostly c's

Full-time friend

You love your friends, and don't spend a lot of time thinking about dating other people.

mostly d's

Bitter critter

You hate Valentine's Day and have a negative approach to love.



GLOSSARY

to erase *vb*

to delete; to remove

a black marker pen *n*

a thick pen for writing messages

there are plenty more fish

in the sea *exp*

there are lots more men / women in

the world who you can fall in love with

a con *n*

a trick

tasty *adj*

something that has a delicious taste

when you eat it

economical *adj*

cheap; not expensive

to share *vb*

if you "share" something with someone, you both contribute to or benefit from that thing

a bill *n*

a piece of paper with information about how much you must pay for water, electricity, etc.

USEFUL VOCABULARY

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SECTION ON USEFUL VOCABULARY.
THIS MONTH: ROMANTIC THINGS. ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1 Match the words

Match the words below to the pictures.

1. ring g
2. roses _____
3. chocolates _____
4. dinner _____
5. candle _____
6. wedding _____
7. flowers _____
8. kiss _____
9. hug _____
10. priest _____



2 Wordsearch

Now find these words in the wordsearch.

ring

roses

chocolates

dinner

candle

wedding

flowers

kiss

hug

priest

3 Guess the word

Think of ways to describe these words relating to love. Ask your partner to guess the word based on your clues.



USEFUL VERBS & EXPRESSIONS

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SECTION ON USEFUL VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS.
THIS MONTH: LOVE, ROMANCE AND MARRIAGE.

ASK SOMEONE OUT

IF YOU "ASK SOMEONE OUT", YOU ASK THEM IF THEY WANT TO GO ON A DATE (A ROMANTIC EVENING) WITH YOU.



"SHE ASKED ME OUT AND I SAID YES."

GO OUT WITH SOMEONE

IF YOU "GO OUT WITH SOMEONE", YOU GO ON DATES WITH THAT PERSON.



"ANNA IS GOING OUT WITH ROSCO."

GET ENGAGED TO SOMEONE

IF YOU "GET ENGAGED TO SOMEONE", YOU PROMISE TO MARRY THAT PERSON.



"PAUL AND JENNIFER GOT ENGAGED LAST MONTH AND THE WEDDING WILL BE IN JUNE."

MOVE IN WITH SOMEONE

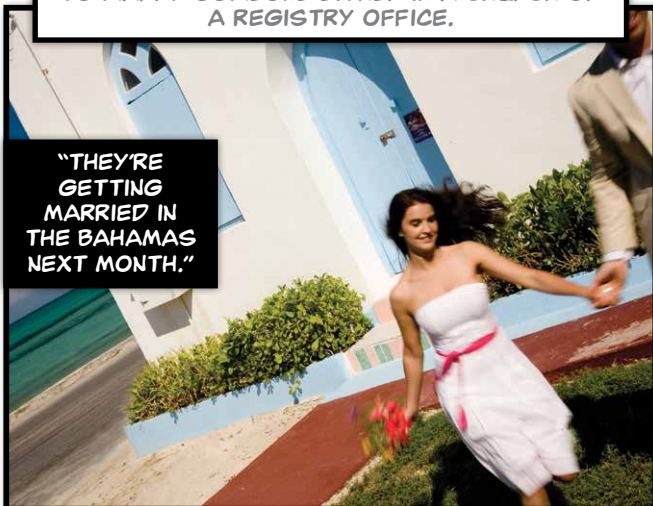
TO START LIVING WITH SOMEONE.



"JEFF MOVED IN WITH SALLY AND NOW THEY'RE LIVING TOGETHER."

GET MARRIED

TO MARRY SOMEONE EITHER IN A CHURCH OR A REGISTRY OFFICE.



"THEY'RE GETTING MARRIED IN THE BAHAMAS NEXT MONTH."

GET DIVORCED

TO END A MARRIAGE LEGALLY AND FORMALLY.



"THEY GOT DIVORCED AFTER ONLY SIX MONTHS OF MARRIAGE."

Cool Hotel



*Can't stand the heat?
Go to the coolest hotel in the world.*

Close your eyes. What does your dream hotel look like? Does it have chandeliers? Do the rooms have beds covered with rose petals? Do the bathrooms have jacuzzis? Are there breathtaking views from the balcony? Is the hotel made of brick? Marble? Ice? Ice sounds a bit ridiculous, but a hotel made of ice is actually a reality.

Sweden's Icehotel is the latest cool hotel in town, and it really is made of ice. So, how did this idea come about? It all started in 1990. A French artist held the opening of his exhibition in a man-made igloo on the frozen Torne River – home of the Icehotel. The igloo was named "Arctic Hall" and attracted many visitors. Amongst these visitors was a brave group of adventurers who used the igloo as their accommodation. This act of bravery, (or madness, depending on your perspective) inspired the construction of the Icehotel.

Situated 200 km above the Arctic Circle, the hotel is only open during the winter months. Why? Because the ice starts to melt in the spring time. This means

that the hotel is built from scratch every year. As soon as winter begins, architects, ice sculptors and artists meet in Sweden's Lapland to build this beautiful creation. In fact, if you go in January, you can see the construction in progress.

But does this hotel have any of the facilities you find in a regular hotel? Well, actually, yes. In fact, the ice hotel seems to have everything: the famous "Absolut Ice-Bar", an ice art exhibition and a cinema. It even has an ice sauna and spa to keep you warm. And, of course, you can enjoy the natural habitat that surrounds the hotel. There is a snowmobile safari which takes you across the snowfields. And if you're feeling brave, you can drive the snowmobile yourself.



The Icehotel is a real find. In fact, it won the "Best Experience in Sweden" award on 23rd October. And, it's not impossible to get to either. There are flights and trains every day. If you're travelling from London, it will take you a mere three and a half hours to get there. So, what are you waiting for? Just make sure you wrap up warm and take a thermal sleeping bag. ❄️



1 Pre-reading

ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

Put these factors in order of importance for you when choosing a hotel.



a a comfortable bed



b expensive decor



c a jacuzzi



d a bar



e a sauna and spa



f good views

2 Reading I

Which of the above features appear in the Icehotel?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. True or False?

1. A famous French artist opened the "Icehotel".
2. The hotel is open all year.
3. The Icehotel offers outdoor activities.
4. It takes a little over three and a half hours to get there from London.
5. It's difficult to get to the Icehotel.

4 Discussion

1. Have you ever been to an original hotel? Where was it? What made it original?
2. When was the last time you went to a hotel? Where was it? How would you rate the hotel: good, bad, poor?
3. Would you like to visit the Icehotel? Why? / Why not? What most appeals to you about the Icehotel? Which of the facilities would you use?

Story Time

JOKES, ANECDOTES AND STORIES AS TOLD BY NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKERS.



Kiddie Fear

Two children are talking to each other. One says, "I'm really worried. My mum works twelve hours a day. Thanks to her, we've got a really big house, and all the toys and presents I want. My dad spends the whole day cleaning and cooking for us. But I'm really worried."

And the other kid says, "Why? What's wrong? It sounds perfect to me. **You've got it made!**"

And the first kid says, "Yeah, I know, but what if they try to escape?"

Snake Fear

One day, two snake friends are **slithering** along through the grass.

One snake asks his friend, "Hey, do you think we're **poisonous**?"

And his friend answers, "Yes, very. Why? Why do you ask?"

And the first snake says, "Cos I've just bitten my tongue."



Doggie Intelligence

A **butcher** is in his shop one day when a dog walks in. It has an **envelope** in its mouth. The butcher takes it out of the dog's mouth and opens it. Inside, there's €20, and a note, which says, "Can I have a dozen **pork chops** and a **sirloin steak** please?" The butcher is amazed. He gives the dog the order in a bag, and places it around the dog's neck.

The next day, the same thing happens. But this time, the butcher decides to follow the dog home. So, when the dog leaves the shop, the man follows it. He watches as the dog stops at some **traffic lights**. The dog presses the button to cross the road and waits. The green man on the traffic light appears and the dog crosses, carefully watching for traffic. Next, the dog arrives at a bus stop. It waits patiently again and jumps onto a bus when it comes. The butcher is very impressed and continues following the dog.

Eventually, the dog gets off the bus and walks to a house. The man watches from the street as the dog starts **scratching** at the door with his **paw**. After a couple of seconds, a woman opens the door and starts shouting at the dog. The butcher runs to the woman and says, "Hey! What are you doing? This dog is amazing. He's the cleverest animal I've ever seen."

And the woman replies, "Clever? This is the third time this week he's forgotten his **key**." *



GLOSSARY

you've got it made *exp*

you are in the perfect situation

to slither *vb*

to slide; to move in smooth movements

poisonous *adj*

contains poison – a liquid that can kill you

a butcher *n*

a person who works in a shop that sells meat

an envelope *n*

a paper object. You put letters in it so you can send them

a pork chop *n* a small piece of meat from a pig cut from the ribs (the bones around the chest area)

a sirloin steak *n*

a piece of meat cut from the side parts of a cow's back

traffic lights *n* lights that tell drivers when to go / stop, etc.

to scratch *vb*

to move your fingers over something with little movements in order to stop itching

a paw *n*

an animal's foot

a key *n*

a metal object used for opening doors. You put it in a keyhole

BASIC ENGLISH

Music Genres



jazz



classical



country



opera



rap



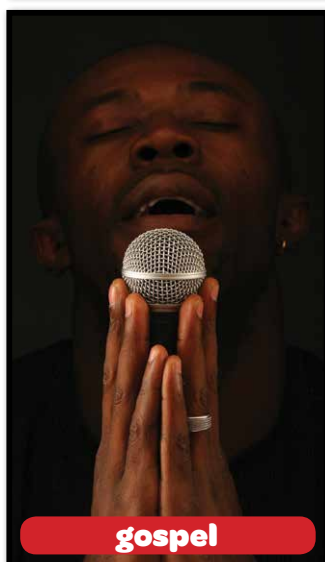
electronic



reggae



blues



gospel



heavy metal



folk



rock

SOCIAL ENGLISH

Music Genres

LISTEN AND REPEAT THESE EXPRESSIONS.

Useful expressions

- What kind of music do you like?
- What kind of music **are** you **into**?
- What do you listen to?
- Have you heard the **latest** song by the Arctic Monkeys?
- What do you think of the **soundtrack**?
- Have you got the latest Muse CD?
- Have you got the **lyrics** to that song?
- Who is the lead singer in Metallica?
- Do you like country music?
- Who is your favourite country singer?
- Who's your favourite classical

- composer?
- Do you like **singing along to** songs?
- Have you ever sung karaoke?
- Do you sing in the shower?
- Have you been to any good concerts lately?
- Do you know any good music websites?
- Where do you get your music from?
- What's your favourite band?



- What was the last concert you went to?
- What type of music do you listen to before you go out?
- How many CDs do you have?
- How often do you listen to the radio?
- What kinds of music are popular in your country?
- What kind of music **cheers you up**?
- Do you think that animals can enjoy music? How do you know? ☺



Part II

NOW LISTEN TO THE DIALOGUE. IN THIS CONVERSATION, ABIGAIL AND ZACH ARE TALKING ABOUT MUSIC.

- Abigail:** So, what kind of music are you into?
- Zach:** A bit of everything really. What about you?
- Abigail:** I really like jazz.
- Zach:** That's a bit too **weird** for me. Who's your favourite classical composer?
- Abigail:** I mostly like classical composers from the Romantic period. I guess my favourite is Tchaikovsky.
- Zach:** What about your favourite rock band?
- Abigail:** Oh, I don't know. I quite like Led Zeppelin.
- Zach:** I really like bands and singers from the 1970s like Supertramp and Stevie Wonder. I love disco music too. It's great for dancing.
- Abigail:** Oh, I prefer funk or R'n'B.
- Zach:** I really like Motown. It's such great music and the lyrics are really fun.
- Abigail:** For lyrics, I quite like country-western music.
- Zach:** They just sing about cowboys, don't they?
- Abigail:** Not always! So, what shall we listen to?
- Zach:** I don't mind. You put something on and I'll complain about it.
- Abigail:** OK. It's a deal. Here you go. [She puts some music on.] ☺



GLOSSARY

- to be into** *exp*
if you are "into" a certain type of music, you like that type of music
- latest** *adj*
the most recent
- a soundtrack** *n*
the music to a film
- lyrics** *n*
the words to a song
- to sing along to** *exp*
if you "sing along to" a song, you sing while the song is playing
- to cheer you up** *exp*
to make you happy
- weird** *adj*
strange, unusual

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

describing someone.



Functional Conversation: Asking about someone

- Paula:** So, who was that guy you were with last night?
- Ryan:** That's Bruce. He's my boyfriend.
- Paula:** Oh, what's he like?
- Ryan:** Really nice. And very clever.
- Paula:** What does he do?
- Ryan:** He's a doctor.
- Paula:** And what does he look like? I couldn't see from where I was.
- Ryan:** He's got long dark hair and green eyes.
- Paula:** Nice. So, do you think that he's the one?
- Ryan:** He might be. What about you? How's your love life?
- Paula:** Don't ask! ✨



Asking about someone

- What does she look like? (physical appearance)
- What's he like? (character and physical appearance)
- What does he like to do? (customs, habits, pastimes, etc).
- Has she got long hair?
- Is he nice?

Describing someone's physical appearance

- He's tall.
- She's really pretty.
- He's good looking.
- She's quite tall.
- He's medium height.
- She's got long, dark hair.

Describing someone's character

- He's really outgoing.
- She's really friendly.
- He can be a bit irritable at times.
- She's the nicest person I've ever known.
- He has a tendency to be a bit selfish.
- She isn't the nicest person in the morning.



DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

IN THIS SECTION DR FINGERS IDENTIFIES AND CORRECTS TYPICAL ERRORS.



1 Activity

Read the sentences, find the errors and correct the sentences. Then listen to the CD to check your answers. Good luck!

1. She not has got a car.
She hasn't got a car. / She doesn't have a car.
2. Got you a computer at home?
3. Have you a dog?
4. Have the time?
5. He has got not a pen.
6. Have you a minute to talk to me?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 64



English Courses

ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1 Pre-listening

Do you know these cities? Do you know where they are? Do you know what you can do there? Which of these cities have you visited? Which cities would you like to visit?



2 Listening I

Put the cities from the pre-listening exercise in the order that they appear in the text.

3 Listening II

True or False?

1. The caller isn't sure about which city to go to.
2. Brighton isn't near the coast.
3. Oxford is bigger than Brighton.
4. There are more students in Oxford than in Brighton.
5. Brighton is similar to London.
6. Oxford has a very old university.

4 Language Focus Comparatives

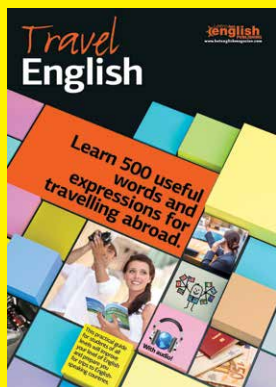
Look at the audio script. Find as many comparatives as you can. For example, "Oxford isn't as big as Brighton". Highlight all of them. How do we form comparatives?

5 Discussion

1. Have you ever done a course abroad? Where? What did you study?
2. Would you like to go abroad to study? Why? Why not?
3. What do you think the benefits of learning a language abroad are?

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The section that makes grammar easy, interesting, and fun.

GRAMMAR FUN education

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT SOME MORE CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO THE TOPIC OF EDUCATION.

Three words that are easily confused when talking about education are **"course"**, **"degree"** and **"career"**. So, how do we know which one to use?

A **"course"** can be used to describe any programme of study or training. It refers to the period of study. At university, "courses" can last from one to five years, but usually three. If you do a "course" in medicine, this can be even longer. You can also do a "course" outside university. For example:

- a) I did a course in computing after work for a month.
- b) My course at university was in languages.
- c) I went abroad for the second year of my university course.
- d) She did an English-language course abroad for three months.
- e) I'm thinking of doing a cookery course.
- f) We did a course to learn how to give massages.

A **"degree"** is the actual award / diploma given by a college or a university. You get a degree when you successfully complete a course of study. You have to go to a university or a polytechnic to do a degree. For example:

- a) What's your degree in?
- b) I've got a history degree.
- c) He earned his degree from the University of Oxford.
- d) My degree was in French.

A **"career"** is what you embark on after your period of studies. It is used to talk about your professional life. For example:

- a) She started her career as a doctor in a large hospital in central London.
- b) He retired after a long career in nursing.
- c) Mary is very career-orientated.
- d) I'm thinking about starting a career in journalism.
- e) I've got a degree in maths. What career options do I have?



1 Exercise

Choose the correct answer. In some cases, there may be more than one possible answer.

1. In my **course** / **degree** / **career** at University, I studied French.
2. Work experience is very important for your future **career** / **course** / **degree**.
3. "Which part of your **course** / **degree** / **career** did you particularly enjoy?" he asked.
4. Peter has two **courses** / **degrees** / **careers**; one in languages and another in law.
5. Beatrice had a successful **degree** / **career** / **course** in medicine.
6. Before you decide on the **course** / **degree** / **career** you want to do at University, you should seek the advice of a career adviser.
7. The employees found the **course** / **degree** / **career** in stress management to be very helpful.
8. My **course** / **degree** / **career** in business administration was for five years.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 64





1 Pre-Listening - Discussion

1. Have you ever ordered something by phone? What? When? Why?
2. Have you ever ordered some flowers by phone for someone? When? For whom?
3. Has anyone ever sent you any flowers? Who? When? Why?

2 Listening I

Listen once and answer the questions.

1. What is Mildred ordering?
2. Who is the order for? Why?
3. Where does she want the flowers to arrive? When?

3 Listening II

Complete the note below with the essential information.

1. Order for two dozen ... / one ... orchids / ... dozen liliacs.
2. To be delivered to ... Sherwood ... Sacramento, California ...
3. Delivery for ...
4. Phone number 974-...
5. Note to read "To ... The world's ... husband."
6. To be delivered tomorrow ...

4 Language Focus

Using the prompts below, write down the expressions in full.

1. help?
2. spell?
3. phone number?



Feeling romantic? Want to express yourself to a loved one, but can't find the words? Try these songs; they should help you get ready for Valentine's Day. Make your own **mix tape** with these songs and impress your loved one.



- 1) "More than Words" by Extreme
- 2) "With or Without You" by U2
- 3) "The Scientist" by Coldplay
- 4) "I Can't Stop Loving You" by Elvis Presley
- 5) "All you Need is Love" by The Beatles
- 6) "Cry to Me" by Solomon Burke
- 7) "Charlotte the Harlot" by Iron Maiden
- 8) "Never Gonna Give You Up" by Rick Astley
- 9) "Whole Lotta Noise" by ACDC
- 10) "Take my Breath Away" by Berlin
- 11) "Let's Get it On" by Marvin Gaye
- 12) "At Last" by Etta James
- 13) "In Your Eyes" by Peter Gabriel
- 14) "In My Life" by the Beatles
- 15) "Cold Blooded" by Rick James
- 16) "Hung Up On My Baby" by Isaac Hayes
- 17) "Chasing Cars" by Snow Patrol
- 18) "Save the Last Dance for Me" by The Drifters
- 19) "Dance Me to the End of Love" by Leonard Cohen
- 20) "Tender" by Blur
- 21) "Wish you Were Here" by Pink Floyd
- 22) "Head over Feet" by Alanis Morissette
- 23) "I Just Called to say I Love You" by Stevie Wonder
- 24) "I Will Always Love You" by Whitney Houston
- 25) "I Only Have Eyes for You" by The Flamingos



These are the results of an internal survey carried out at the Hot English offices.

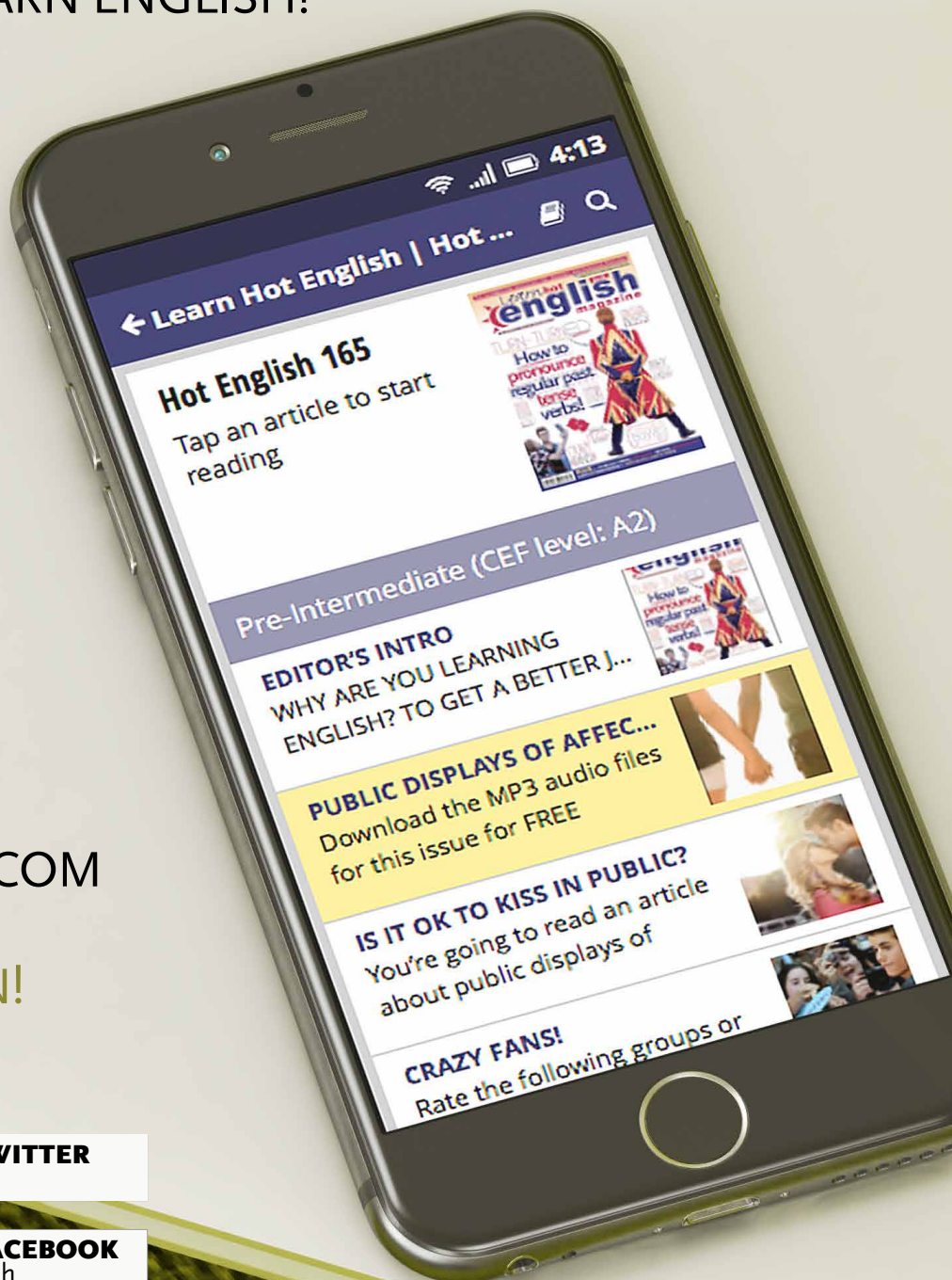
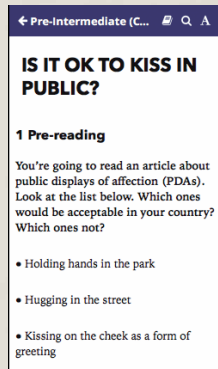
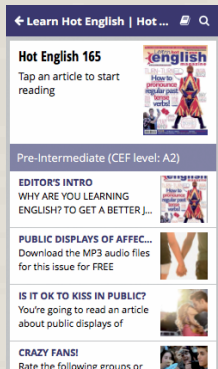
GLOSSARY

a mix tape
a compilation of songs on a CD / cassette. Also known as a "mixed tape"

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FILM/TV SCRIPTS

Airplane

Airplane (1980).

Directed by John Abrahams and David Zucker
"Thank God it's just a motion picture!"

Imagine yourself on the airplane from hell. The whole flight crew gets food poisoning from a bad fish plate. The only person who can fly the plane is an ex-wartime pilot who is too traumatised to fly. Will they survive? The American Film Institute voted *Airplane* the 2nd funniest movie ever made, and it has earned more than \$80 million since its release.

In this scene, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar is playing co-pilot Roger Murdock. In real life, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar was also a famous American basketball player from the 1970s and 1980s who played for the Milwaukee Bucks. He later played for the Los Angeles Lakers.

The script

- Joey:** Wait a minute. I know you. You're Kareem Abdul-Jabbar! You play basketball for the Los Angeles Lakers!
- Roger Murdock:** I'm sorry son, but you must have me **(1) confused** with someone else. My name is Roger Murdock. I'm the **(2) co-pilot**.
- Joey:** You are Kareem. I've seen you play. My dad's got **(3) season tickets**.
- Roger Murdock:** I think you should go back to your seat now Joey. Right, Clarence?
- Captain (Clarence) Oveur:** Nahhhhhh, he's not bothering anyone, let him stay here.
- Roger Murdock:** All right, but just remember, my name is ROGER MURDOCK. I'm an airline pilot.
- Joey:** I think you're the greatest, but my dad says you don't work hard enough on **(4) defense**. And he says that lots of times, you don't even run down court. And that you don't really try... except during the **(5) playoffs**.
- Roger Murdock:** The hell I don't. LISTEN, KID. I've been hearing that ever since I was at UCLA. I'm out there busting my buns every night. Tell **(6) your old man** to drag Walton and Lanier up and down the court for 48 minutes. 🍌



ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1 Exercises

Read the excerpt from the film and answer these questions.

- What is the name of the little kid?
- What basketball team does the kid say "Roger Murdock" plays for?
- Who do you think Walton and Lanier are?

2 Definitions

Based on the context of this excerpt, what do you think the following bolded words mean?

- confused**
 - mixed up
 - straightened out
 - talked about
- a co-pilot**
 - a cooperative person
 - a pilot who is friendly
 - a pilot who assists the main pilot
- season tickets**
 - tickets for one game
 - tickets for every game for the sports year
 - special summer tickets
- defense**
 - crime
 - scoring points at a game
 - the players who defend their half of the court
- the playoffs**
 - the holiday for athletes when they are "off play"
 - a series of final sports games that determines the ultimate winner
 - when people work extra hours
- your old man**
 - your dad
 - your best friend
 - an old person on the street

I SAID, PASS ME THE CONTROLS - NOT THE BALL.



VIDEO

YouTube

Search YouTube for "Kareem Abdul as Roger Murdock".

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Lost in Translation

Translating problems for local government.

"When they're **proofing** signs, they should really use someone who speaks Welsh," said journalist Dylan Iorwerth after an error appeared on a **road sign** in Wales.

It all started when officials at Swansea **council** asked for the Welsh translation of a road sign. They had the English version, and needed a translation. So, they e-mailed the translation service with the text for a sign telling **heavy goods vehicles** not to use a road near a supermarket. A week later, the translated sign **went up** and everything seemed to be well... until Welsh speakers **pointed out** that there was a **slight** problem.

Unfortunately, the e-mail response in Welsh

to the council read, "I am not in the office at the moment. Please send on any work to be translated." The person who received this e-mail reply, a non-Welsh speaker, presumed it was the English version of the original text. A Welsh translator said, "It's good to see people trying to translate, but they should really ask for expert help."

Apparently, this isn't the first time something like this has happened. In 2006, cyclists between Cardiff and Penarth were left confused by a bilingual road sign telling them they had problems with an "**inflamed bladder**". And in the same year, a sign for **pedestrians** in Cardiff reading "Look Right" in English said "Look Left" in Welsh. ✚

Welsh

Cymraeg, or Welsh, is a language that is chiefly spoken in Wales, along the Welsh border, and in the Welsh immigrant colony in Patagonia, Argentina. In total, there are over 750,000 Welsh speakers in the world, including 2,655 in the USA and 1,060 in Australia. It is estimated that around 20% of Welsh households can speak Welsh. Since the Welsh Language Act of 1993, Welsh has had equal status with English in the public sector in Wales. However, monolingual Welsh speakers, at least above school age, are now uncommon.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1 Pre-reading I

1. What do you think "Lost in translation" means? Give examples.
2. Have you seen the film *Lost in Translation*? What was it about? Why was it called that? If you haven't seen the film, what do you think it could be about?

2 Pre-reading II

Look at these signs that have been translated badly into English. Which words have been "lost in translation"? What should the signs say?

1. Tokyo hotel lobby: "Visitors are expected to complain at the office between the hours of 9 and 11 daily."
2. In a Copenhagen airline ticket office: "We take your bags and send them in all directions."
3. At a Mountain Inn: "Special today – no ice-cream."
4. Bucharest hotel lobby: "The lift is being fixed for the next day. During that time we regret that you will be unbearable."

3 Reading I

Read the article to find another example of a mistranslated sign.

4 Reading II

1. What was the sign supposed to say?
2. What does the sign actually say?

5 Language focus "to ask"

In the article, there are two examples of the verb "to ask". What are they? What preposition comes after the verb?

6 Discussion

1. What are false friends? Can you make a list of any that you have learnt recently?
2. Do you have any translating-related anecdotes? What are they? What happened?

GLOSSARY

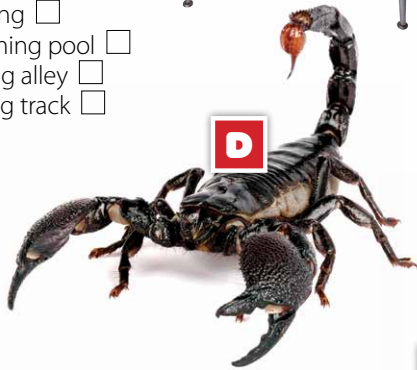
- to proof** *vb*
to check for errors. Also, "to proof-read"
- a road sign** *n*
a piece of metal / wood, etc. with text / information on it that appears on the road
- a council** *n*
a government of a town / city
- a heavy goods vehicle** *n*
a large vehicle for transporting things
- to go up** *exp*
if a sign "goes up", it appears in the street
- to point out** *phr vb*
to indicate
- slight** *adj*
little; not important
- inflamed** *adj*
if a part of your body is "inflamed", it is red and swollen
- a bladder** *n*
a part of your body where urine is stored
- a pedestrian** *n*
a person who walks on the pavement (the path next to a road)

TRIVIA MATCHING

1 Exercise

SEE IF YOU CAN DO THIS MATCHING EXERCISE. LOOK AT THE LIST OF THINGS (1 TO 13), AND THE PHOTOS (A - M). WRITE A LETTER NEXT TO THE NAME OF EACH THING FROM THE LIST BELOW. ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1. A chameleon ☐
2. A tongue ☐
3. A mackerel ☐
4. A polecat ☐
5. A weasel ☐
6. A scorpion ☐
7. A desk ☐
8. A paw ☐
9. A funeral ☐
10. A wedding ☐
11. A swimming pool ☐
12. A bowling alley ☐
13. A running track ☐



WEIRD TRIVIA

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR MINI-SERIES ON STRANGE FACTS. WHOEVER THOUGHT THE WORLD WAS SO OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY?



A chameleon's tongue is twice the length of its body.

A female mackerel lays about 500,000 eggs at one time.



"Canada" is an Indian word that means "Big Village".



A polecat is not a cat – it is a **nocturnal** European weasel.

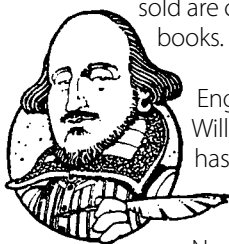


During the virus epidemic of 1872 in the US, 25% of the total population of horses died.



Rome's **Coliseum** is old, but England's **Stonehenge** is 1,500 years older. So there!

In Japan, 20% of all publications sold are comic books.



English writer William Shakespeare has no living **descendants**.

Norwegian

playwright

Henrik Ibsen had a pet scorpion. Apparently, he kept it on his desk for inspiration.



A severe windstorm or rainstorm in New York City can make the Empire State Building **sway** up to a metre from side to side. I wouldn't like to be up there when that happens.



Ninety-five percent of cat owners admit they talk to their cats. Incidentally, a cat can be either right- or **left-pawed**, and can jump as much as seven times its height.

Have you ever wondered what the difference is between a hamlet, a village, a town and a city? Well, a hamlet is a village without a church. A village has to have a market if it wants to be a town. And a town needs



a cathedral before it can be classified as a city. So, now you know.

The White House has seen a lot of activity over the years. It was first occupied by John Adams in 1800. Since then, there have been 11 births, seven presidential funerals and one presidential wedding. Recent additions include John F. Kennedy's swimming pool, Richard Nixon's bowling alley and Bill Clinton's running track. 🍀



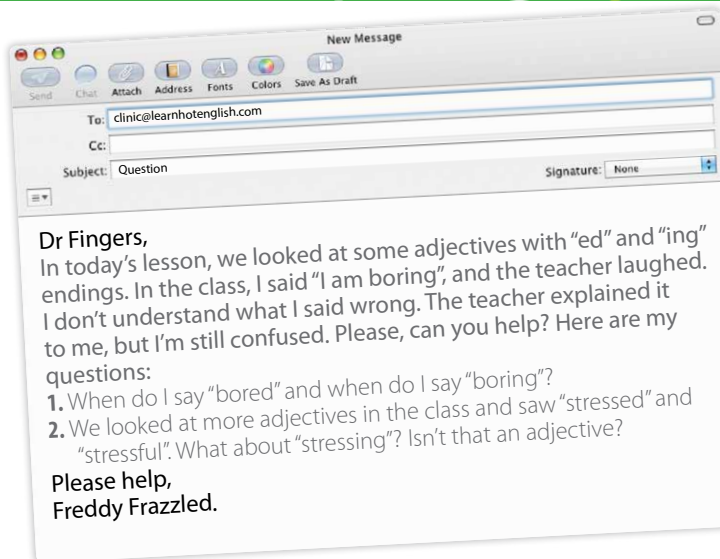
GLOSSARY

nocturnal *adj*
"nocturnal" animals are active at night
the Coliseum *n*
an ancient Roman stadium in the city of Rome
Stonehenge *n*
a prehistoric circle of stones in England
a descendant *n*
your "descendants" are the people related to you and who are born in later generations
a playwright *n*
a person who writes theatre plays
to sway *vb*
to move gently from left to right
left-pawed *adj*
an animal's "paw" is its foot. If it is "left-pawed", it prefers to do things with its left paw

DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR



LET'S TALK ABOUT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BORED" AND "BORING".



Dear Freddy Frazzled,

Thank you for writing in. I am very happy to help. Adjectives are quite easy really when you see the difference, so let's get started.

- Let's look at the example of "bored" and "boring". I think I know why your teacher laughed. You see, if you say you are "boring", you are saying that people don't find you interesting. Here are two examples:

- I went to see a very boring film last night.*
- Jim is so boring. He's always talking about his job.*

In the first example, you are describing the film as "boring" because it wasn't interesting. A person can be described as "boring" too, but it isn't very positive as you can see in the second example.

Now, let's look at "bored". Here are two examples:

- Pete was so bored because the film was really bad.*
- Sarah didn't talk to anyone at the party. She was really bored.*

In the first example, we are describing the way Pete feels – he is not interested. And in the second example, we are describing the way Sarah feels – she is "bored".

Now, look at the following pairs of sentences. What does each adjective mean?

- The show was very entertaining.*
- The clown kept the children entertained all afternoon.*
- The food was amazing.*
- I was amazed by all the expensive decorations at the wedding.*
- The documentary on the history of China was very interesting.*
- I am interested in all cultures and languages.*

- Now, let's move onto the next query. Basically, if something is "stressful", it causes you stress. For example:

- I like my job, but it gets very stressful when there are deadlines.*
- It's really stressful working here at times.*

As you can see, "stressful" is an adjective that ends in "ful". There are many other adjectives with this ending, such as "helpful", "hurtful" and "harmful". For example:

- Stress can be harmful to your health.*
- His words were hurtful.*

"Stressed" is an adjective that describes how you feel. Can you see the difference with the examples below?

- I'm stressed at the moment. I have too much work.*
- She's really stressed at work because two people are off sick.*

There is no adjective "stressing", but there the word does exist as a verb form from the verb "to stress". For example:

- All these tight deadlines are really stressing me.*
- This pressure is stressing us.*

One last thing, it is also important to learn the prepositions that follow these adjectives. For example:

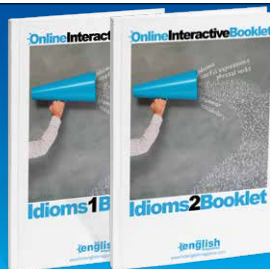
- I am excited **about** Christmas.*
- She is interested **in** astrology.*
- She was stressed **about** work.*

Keep the questions coming! And don't get stressed!

Yours Sincerely,
Dr Fingers.

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Corny Criminals

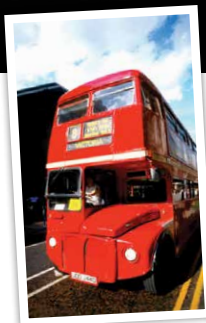
HERE'S ANOTHER PART IN OUR SERIES ON GOOD, BAD AND FUNNY CRIMINALS.



Dozy Driver

London driver gets more than he bargained for.

"I was just trying to do the right thing," said Blake Gruff, who was arrested and had his **driving licence confiscated** just recently. Gruff, 34, had been out drinking with some friends. "I'd had quite a few **pints** of beer, but I felt all right. But I wasn't sure if I was OK to drive. So, I went to the police station and asked to be **breathalysed**. The police confirmed that I was well **over the limit**, but then came the worst part. They asked me how I got to the police station. 'I drove here.' I answered innocently. At which point they



arrested me and charged me with **drink-driving**. I'm going to lose my licence now and I'll probably get a **fine** too. And all that because I was trying to do the right thing. It isn't fair!"

Reptile Fright

Burglar gets a nasty shock.

"In the end, I just called the police. **I couldn't stand it** any longer," said Jim Bridges, after he was arrested for **burglary**. Bridges, 24, broke into a house in Oldham. After checking that the **owner** was out, Bridges broke a window at the side of the house and **slipped in**. It was dark, but when Bridges turned the light on, he **got**

a nasty shock. "There were animals everywhere – **lizards**, **turtles**, rats, **beetles** and snakes," Bridges explained. "I can't stand snakes. There was this little one and it started coming towards me. So, I ran to the kitchen, and jumped up on the table. I've never been so frightened in my life. In the end, I just had to phone the police and ask them to come and rescue me." Minutes later, police arrived and took Bridges out of the building. "The house belongs to an insect and reptile **enthusiast**," one of the officers explained. "But many of the animals were illegal. So, we called a council environmental health officer to take care of the animals and re-house them." ✨

GLOSSARY

a driving licence *n*

an official document that shows you have legal permission to drive

to confiscate *vb*

to take away / remove as a form of punishment

a pint *n*

a measurement of liquid – about half a litre

to breathalyse *vb*

if you are "breathalysed", the police ask you to breathe into a tube in order to detect the amount of alcohol you have in your body

over the limit *exp*

if you are "over the limit", you have drunk more than the legally-permitted amount of alcohol for a driver

drink-driving *n*

the crime of driving whilst under the influence of alcohol

a fine *n*

if you are given a "fine", you must pay an amount of money because you have committed a crime

I couldn't stand it *exp*

it was too much for me

burglary *n*

the crime of entering a property without permission in order to steal

an owner *n*

the person who possesses something

to slip in *exp*

to enter secretly and quietly

to get a nasty shock *exp*

if you "get a nasty shock", something surprising and not good happens to you

a lizard *n*

a type of reptile with short legs and a long tail

a turtle *n*

a type of reptile with short legs and a hard shell on its back that lives on land or in the sea. In British English, this refers exclusively to ones that live in the sea

a beetle *n*

an insect with a hard covering on its body

an enthusiast *n*

a person who is very interested in an activity or subject

FEELING A BIT DOWN WITH ALL THE COLD WEATHER? CHEER YOURSELF UP WITH THESE DESSERTS.

Crème Caramel

Difficulty level: Medium

Ingredients

- 2 cups (½ litre) milk
- ⅓ cup (75g) sugar
- 3 eggs
- liquid caramel (75g)

Method

- Beat the eggs.
- Heat the milk with the sugar until it starts boiling.
- Pour the hot milk on the eggs and stir well.
- Pour the liquid caramel, eggs and milk mixture into an oven-proof dish.
- Put the dish in a bigger dish filled with water, and put in the oven (temperature 180°C) for about 45 minutes. ✚



Schadenfreude Pie

Difficulty level: Medium

Enjoy your **Schadenfreude*** in style with this special Schadenfreude pie.

Ingredients

- 1 cup dark brown sugar.
- ½ cup butter.
- ½ cup chocolate chips.
- 3 large eggs.
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon.
- 1 splash Kahlua (or other coffee liqueur).
- 1 pie crust (30cm).

Method

- Preheat your oven to 250°C.
- Melt the butter in a large mixing bowl and add the brown sugar and cinnamon. Mix well. Melt the chocolate and add to the mixture.
- Add eggs and Kahlua and mix vigorously until mix has an even consistency.
- Pour the mixture into the pie crust.
- Place in the oven, and bake for about 45 minutes. ✚

*Schadenfreude

The delight and enjoyment of the suffering of your enemies; pleasure derived from the misfortune, pain or bad luck of others.



Ethical tourism



ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1 Pre-listening

1. How can tourism affect an area? Make a list of the positive and negative effects of tourism on local people and places. Make a table in your notebook or on a piece of paper.
2. What do you think ethical tourism is?

2 Listening I

Listen to the recording to compare your ideas from the Pre-listening activity.

3 Listening II

Note down 3 suggestions the expert makes for planning an ethical trip. Here are some examples:

- a. before the trip: minimise flight stopovers.
- b. during the trip: use local guides.

4 Language focus

The Present Perfect

Underline all the examples of the present perfect in the audio script.

When do we use the present perfect?

5 Discussion

Answer the following questions.

1. Are you an ethical traveller? How? Why? Why not?
2. Do you agree with the points made in the conversation? Which points do you most agree with? Which points do you disagree with?
3. Which ethical tourism suggestions would you consider adopting?



Shakespeare Quotes

Shakespeare's English

Shakespeare's English is very similar to the English we speak today, although there are slight differences with verbs, prepositions and word order. The problem is that Shakespeare wrote dramatic poetry, and this makes it difficult to understand. The language is often beautiful but complex, and requires some thought or even careful analysis to capture the meaning of the words.

During his time, Shakespeare invented many terms and expressions that

are still used today, including words such as "amazement", "lonely", and "misplaced". In fact, the Oxford English Dictionary claims he introduced nearly 3,000 words into the language. Many of Shakespeare's plays are written in "iambic pentameter". This is a special rhythm in which there are five stressed syllables in a line of text.



YOU'VE PROBABLY HEARD THE SHAKESPEARE QUOTE "TO BE OR NOT TO BE, THAT IS THE QUESTION". BUT THERE ARE LOTS MORE. MEMORISE THESE AND IMPRESS YOUR FRIENDS WITH YOUR LITERARY KNOWLEDGE.

Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none.

(All's Well That Ends Well)

Good night, good night!
Parting is such sweet sorrow.

(Romeo and Juliet)

What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

(Romeo and Juliet)

If I lose mine honour, I lose myself.

(Antony and Cleopatra)

It's not enough to speak, but to speak true.

(A Midsummer Night's Dream)

The course of true love never did **run smooth**.

(A Midsummer Night's Dream)

A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!

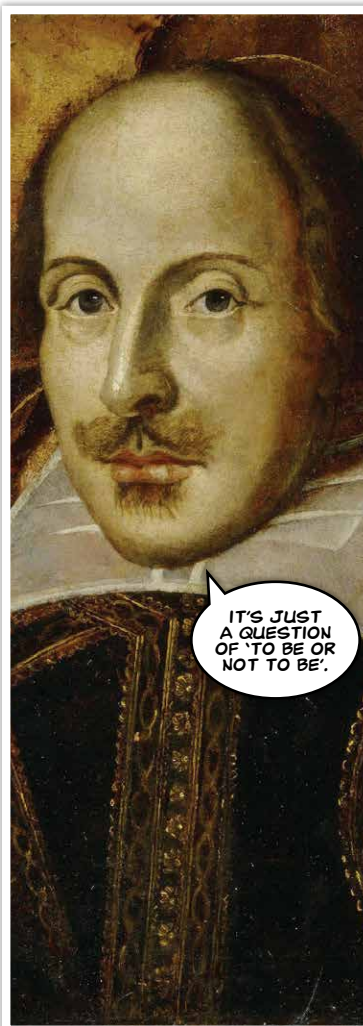
(King Richard III)

If music be the food of love, play on.

(Twelfth Night)

Be not afraid of greatness. Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness **thrust upon 'em**.

(Twelfth Night)



Why then the **world's mine oyster**, which I with sword will open.

(The Merry Wives of Windsor)

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The **valiant** never taste of death but once.

(Julius Caesar)

Be great in act, as you have been in thought. Let not the world see fear and sad distrust govern the motion of a kingly eye. Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire.

(King John)

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

(Hamlet)

To be, or not to be, that is the question. Whether 'tis **nobler** in the mind to suffer the **slings** and arrows of **outrageous** fortune, or to **take arms against** a sea of troubles."

(Hamlet)

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players. They have their exits and their entrances, and one man in his time plays many parts, his acts being seven ages.

(As you Like it) ☺

GLOSSARY

to part vb

if you "part" from someone, you leave that person and say goodbye

to run smooth(ly) exp

if things "run smoothly", they go well

to thrust something (up)on someone exp

if something is "thrust upon you", it is given to you suddenly and quickly

the world is my oyster exp

I can do anything

a coward n

a person who is frightened of danger

valiant adj

someone who is brave and courageous

noble adj

something that is based on high moral principles

a sling n

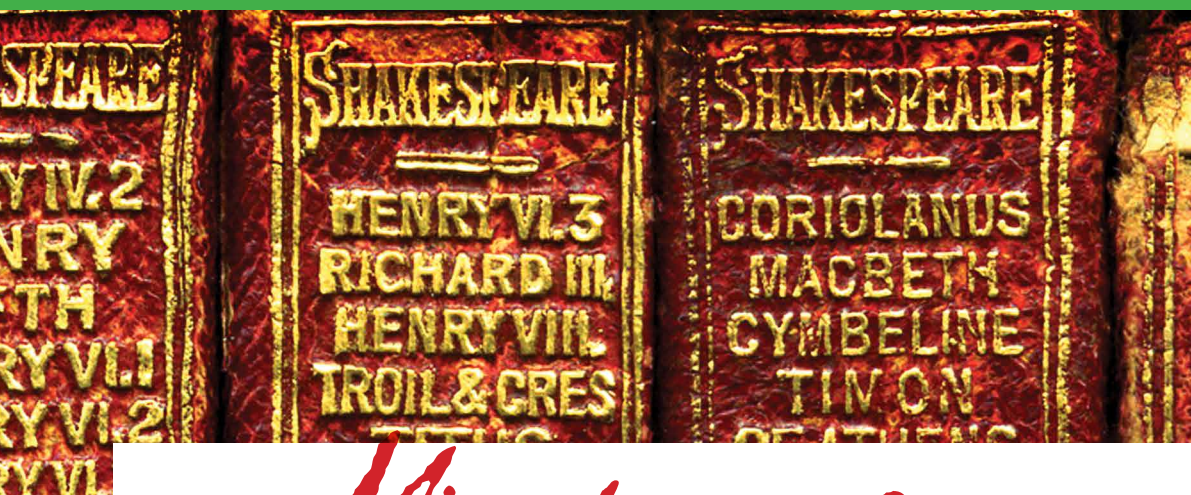
a weapon that consists of a rubber band or string and a Y-shaped piece of wood. It is used for firing stones

outrageous adj

terrible; awful; horrible

to take arms against someone exp

to fight against someone; to start a war against someone



William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was born on 26th April 1564, and died on 23rd April 1616. He is regarded as England's national poet. Many schoolchildren around the world are taught his plays, and often act in versions of them in school drama productions. Incredibly, Shakespeare died in the same month and year as another great author, Miguel de Cervantes. Cervantes, the Spanish author of *Don Quixote*, was born on 29th September 1547 and died on 22nd April 1616 – one day before Shakespeare.



10-Minute Shakespeare

LEARN ALL ABOUT SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS. SHAKESPEARE'S WRITING IS FULL OF PASSION, HUMOUR, DEPTH, PAIN, JOY AND WISDOM, BUT THE STORIES ARE FAIRLY BASIC. HERE ARE THE SUMMARIES OF 6 FAMOUS SHAKESPEAREAN PLAYS.

A Midsummer Night's Dream (a comedy)

Theseus, the Duke of Athens, wants his daughter, Hermia, to marry Demetrius, but she loves Lysander. Hermia and Lysander run away and go into a strange, enchanted forest complete with a donkey called Bottom and a **mischievous** fairy called Puck.



Macbeth (a tragedy)

Some witches tell a Scottish general, Macbeth, that he will be king one day. They also tell General Banquo that he will "father a line of kings", but won't be king himself. With the help of his wife, Lady Macbeth, Macbeth plans to kill King Duncan. Macbeth **has doubts**, but his wife **urges him on**.



Richard III (a history)

Evil, deformed, jealous and ambitious Richard (the Duke of Gloucester) wants to **overthrow** his brother, King Edward IV, and become king. He kills a lot of people and does a lot of nasty things. Eventually, he becomes king, but gets really paranoid.



Hamlet, Prince of Denmark (a tragedy)

Prince Hamlet's dad, the King of Denmark, has died. To make matters worse, the king's brother, Claudius (Hamlet's uncle), has become king, and has married the king's **widow**,

Gertrude – Hamlet's mother. Hamlet decides to do something about it.



Romeo and Juliet (a tragedy)

Romeo Montague loves Juliet Capulet. Juliet Capulet loves Romeo Montague. However, the Montague family hate the Capulet family, and vice versa. In the end, Romeo and Juliet both commit suicide: Romeo thinks Juliet is dead, so he takes some poison; then Juliet wakes up, sees that Romeo is dead and kills herself with a **dagger**. ✖



King Lear (a tragedy)

King Lear chooses to **retire** and **divide up** Britain between his three daughters, but they must get married first. He also says that the daughter who loves him the most will receive the biggest share of his property. Two of his daughters **go along with** the plan but Cordelia refuses to **play the game**.

GLOSSARY

- mischievous** *adj*
not good; naughty; not well-behaved
- to overthrow** *vb*
if a king is "overthrown", the king is removed from power by force
- to retire** *vb*
to stop doing your job voluntarily because you reach a certain age
- to divide up** *phr vb*
to separate into parts
- to go along with something** *exp*
to accept something
- to play the game** *exp*
to do what you are supposed / told to do
- to have a doubt** *exp*
if you "have a doubt", you aren't sure about something
- to urge someone on** *exp*
to encourage someone to do something; to persuade someone to do something
- a widow** *n*
a woman whose husband has died
- a dagger** *n*
a small knife for fighting

THE FIFTIES

The 1950s weren't that long ago, but it was a completely different world. There were no iPods, no computers, no mobile phones, no DVDs and no internet. It was a bit of a complex period. It was just after the second world war and things were **bleak**. It was a period of social conservatism, but it was also a period of change. As far as superpowers were concerned, Britain was declining and the US was rising, but so was the Soviet Union. Here are some interesting things about the 1950s.

FAMOUS WOMEN OF THE 1950S



Sandra Dee (23RD APRIL 1924 - 20TH FEBRUARY 2005). American film actress. Famous films include *Imitation of Life* (1959) and *A Summer Place* (1959).



Doris Day (3RD APRIL 1924). Real name: Doris Mary Anne von Kappelhoff. American singer, dancer, actress and animal welfare advocate known as Doris Day.



Sophia Loren (20TH SEPTEMBER 1934). Oscar-winning Italian film actress. Born Sofia Villani Scicolone. Famous films include *Boy on a Dolphin* (1957) and *The Pride and the Passion* (1957).



Ava Gardner (24TH DECEMBER 1922 - 25TH JANUARY 1990). American actress. Nominated for an Oscar for her role in *Mogambo* (1953).



Jane Mansfield (19TH APRIL 1933 - 29TH JUNE 1967). American sex symbol of the 1950s. Famous films include *The Wayward Bus* (1957).



Jane Russell (21ST JUNE 1921). American actress and sex symbol. Famous for her role as Calamity Jane in *The Paleface* (1948). Also starred in *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* (1953).



Marilyn Monroe (1ST JUNE 1926 - 5TH AUGUST 1962). Big film star of the 1950s. Famous films include *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* (1953) and *Some Like it Hot* (1959).

FAMOUS MEN OF THE 1950S



Rock Hudson (17TH NOVEMBER 1925 - 2ND OCTOBER 1985). American film and television actor. Starred in *Giant* (1956) with Elizabeth Taylor and James Dean.



Elvis Presley (8TH JANUARY 1935 - 16TH AUGUST 1977). American singer, musician and actor. Commonly referred to as the "The King". Famous songs include "Hound Dog" and "Jailhouse Rock".



James Dean (8TH FEBRUARY 1931 - 30TH SEPTEMBER 1955). American actor and cultural icon. Famous films include *Rebel Without a Cause* (1955) and *East of Eden* (1955).

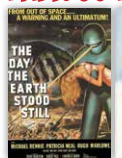


Alfred Hitchcock (13TH AUGUST 1899 - 29TH APRIL 1980). British filmmaker and producer. Famous films include *Dial M for Murder* (1954), *Rear Window* (1954), *Vertigo* (1958), *North by Northwest* (1959), *Psycho* (1960) and *The Birds* (1963).



David Niven (1ST MARCH 1910 - 29TH JULY 1983). English actor. Best known for his role as Phileas Fogg in *Around the World in 80 Days* (1956). Oscar for Best Actor in *Separate Tables* (1958).

FAMOUS FILMS OF THE 1950S



The Day the Earth Stood Still (1951)



Alice in Wonderland (1951)



Singin' in the Rain (1952)



Peter Pan (1953)

It Came from Outer Space (1953)

20,000 Leagues under the Sea (1954)

White Christmas (1954)

The Searchers (1956)

Ben-Hur (1959)

Sleeping Beauty (1959)

FAMOUS GROUPS OF THE 1950S



The Platters. Successful vocal group.



Bill Haley & His Comets. American rock and roll band.

POLITICIANS OF THE 1950S



Stalin (18TH DECEMBER 1878 - 5TH MARCH 1953). General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union's Central Committee.



Winston Churchill (30TH NOVEMBER 1874 - 24TH JANUARY 1965). British politician. Served as Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955.

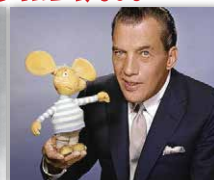


Charles de Gaulle (22ND NOVEMBER 1890 - 9TH NOVEMBER 1970). French general and statesman who founded the French Fifth Republic in 1958.

TV SHOWS FROM THE 1950S



The Roy Rogers Show. American western television series. Ran for six seasons from 1951 to 1957.



Lassie. Television series about a Collie dog.

The Lone Ranger. American television show about a masked Texas Ranger. Rode a white horse called Silver and was assisted by a clever Native American called Tonto.

Candid Camera. Comedy television series that involved playing jokes on people and filming their reactions.

The Ed Sullivan Show. American television variety show. Hosted by Ed Sullivan and shown on CBS every Sunday night at 8 pm. Many entertainers appeared on the show, including opera singers, rock stars, songwriters, comedians, ballet dancers and circus acts.

Zorro. Half-hour television series. Starred Guy Williams as the masked adventurer.

1950S YEAR-BY-YEAR ANALYSIS



1950

- The first modern credit card is introduced.
- The Korean War begins.
- Senator Joseph McCarthy starts the

Communist **witch-hunt**.

- United States President Truman orders the construction of the hydrogen bomb.



1951

■ The colour television is introduced.

■ South Africans are

forced to carry ID cards identifying their race.

■ Winston Churchill is elected prime minister of Great Britain.



1952

■ Car seat belts are introduced.

■ Princess Elizabeth becomes Queen

Elizabeth II at the age of twenty-five.

■ Sony introduces the first pocket-sized transistor radio.

■ *The Diary of Anne Frank* is published.

The Olympics are held in Helsinki, Finland.



1953

■ DNA is discovered.

■ Edmund Hilary and

Tenzing Norgay

are the first people to climb Mount Everest.

■ Joseph Stalin dies.

■ Ian Fleming publishes his first James Bond novel *Casino Royale*.

■ Cambodia becomes independent from France.



1954

■ Britain sponsors an expedition to search for the **Abominable**

Snowman.

■ The first atomic submarine is launched.

■ A report says cigarettes cause cancer.

■ **Segregation** is ruled illegal in the United States.

■ Harvard physicians perform the first successful **kidney** transplant.

■ The Algerian War of Independence starts.



1955

■ Walt Disney opens Disneyland in Anaheim, California.

■ The McDonald's Corporation is founded.

■ Winston Churchill resigns as prime minister.

■ The first copy of *The Guinness World Records* book is published.

■ Actor James Dean is killed when

his Porsche crashes.

■ West Germany joins NATO.



1956

■ Elvis Presley sings and dances on the Ed Sullivan's show.

■ Grace Kelly

marries Prince Rainier III of Monaco.

■ Morocco declares its independence from France.

■ The Suez Crisis takes place as Britain, France and Israel declare war on Egypt.

■ The Olympics are held in Melbourne, Australia.

■ Soviet troops invade Hungary.



1957

■ Dr Seuss publishes *The Cat in the Hat*.

■ The Boeing 707 airliner flies

for the first time.

■ John Lennon and Paul McCartney meet for the very first time as teenagers.

■ The Treaty of Rome establishes the European Economic Community (EEC).



1958

■ Lego toys are introduced.

■ NASA (The National Aeronautics and

Space Administration) is founded.

■ The first Pizza Hut opens in Wichita, Kansas.

■ Elvis Presley joins the US Army.

■ Brazil **beats** Sweden 5-2 in the World Cup.



1959

■ Castro becomes the dictator of Cuba.

■ Hawaii is admitted as the

50th US state.

■ Singapore becomes a self-governing crown colony of Britain.

■ The Dalai Lama leaves Tibet.

■ Barbie is introduced for the first time.

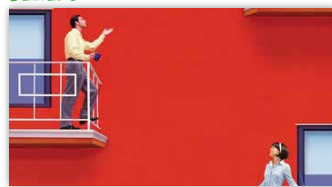
POPULAR PASTIMES



Popular pastime of the 1950s included dancing, the cinema, **drive-in restaurants**, hula

hooping, roller skating, bowling, listening to 45" records, Monopoly, sports, camping, fishing, family outings and picnics.

BELIEFS



Society was very different, much stricter and more structured, and religion was important. The two big morals of the time were:

- Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.
- Treat your neighbour as yourself.

CHILDREN



The big saying of the 1950s by parents was, "Children are to be seen and not heard." Children were also taught morals through Aesop's fairy tales, which were read at bedtime and would end with a rhyming phrase that taught a lesson.

WOMEN



In general, women were expected to be the perfect housewife, doing the cleaning and looking after the children. Most women were married by the age of 25. Divorce was not as easy in the fifties.

MEN



Men were the **breadwinners** and were officially responsible for the family. They usually worked an 8-hour day. Typical male jobs around the house included **mowing the lawn**, fixing the car, paying the bills and playing with the children. ☆

FAMOUS BOOKS OF THE 1950S



The Catcher in the Rye by JD Salinger (1951)



The Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway (1952)



The Crucible by Arthur Miller (1953)



Lord of the Flies by William Golding (1954)



On the Road by Jack Kerouac (1958)

GLOSSARY

bleak *adj*

if a situation is "bleak", it seems to be bad and not positive

a witch-hunt *n*

an attempt to find and punish a group of people – in this case, Communists

the Abominable Snowman *n*

a mythical monster (half man, half ape) that lives in the Himalayas

segregation *n*

the official practice of keeping people apart according to their race

a kidney *n*

your "kidneys" are the organs in your body that clean your blood

to beat *vb*

to win against

a drive-in restaurant *n*

a restaurant where you eat and order food from your car

a breadwinner *n*

the person in the family who earns money to live / buy food, etc.

to mow the lawn *exp*

to cut the grass with a lawnmower (a machine that cuts grass)

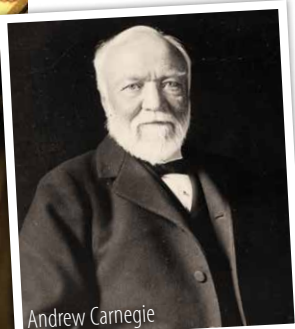


GO WEST, Y

If you can dream it, you can do it. Or, at least that is what they say in the United States. The American Dream is the idea that anyone (regardless of birthplace or social status) can become successful. Just think of the Governor of California, Arnold Schwarzenegger, who is an Austrian immigrant with imperfect English, and you'll know what we're talking about. There are countless stories of people who have worked themselves up from rags to riches. Here are two stories about the American Dream.

Andrew Carnegie arrived in the US in 1848 with a few pennies. But by 1900, he was worth an estimated 600 million dollars. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1835.

He moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania with his parents at the age of 13. He started working in a **textile mill**, earning just \$1.20 a week. However, he impressed his supervisor and was offered the opportunity to be a **clerk**. In 1853, he took a job working for Pennsylvania Railroad's western division, and learned everything about the railroad industry. While there, he was promoted for his good work. At the same time, he was also earning money from his investments in the oil business.



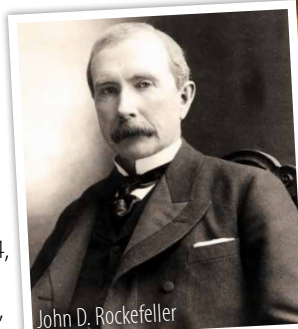
Andrew Carnegie

But it was during the 1870s when Carnegie really began to make his fortune. This was when he constructed his first **steel mill**. In 1892, the Carnegie Steel Company was formed in Braddock, Pennsylvania. Eventually, in 1901, JP Morgan bought out Andrew Carnegie for \$480 million. Under the ownership of JP Morgan, the Carnegie Steel Company became the first billion-dollar company the world had ever seen. Even though Carnegie became a millionaire, he gave away a large sum of his money to charities and opened numerous libraries both in the United States and Europe. Carnegie also wrote a number of books, including *Triumphant Democracy*, which is about the American view of capitalism and democracy. It sold more than 70,000 copies.

Another man who lived the American Dream is

John D. Rockefeller. Rockefeller was born in Richford, New York, but his family had a farm near Cleveland, Ohio. As a child, Rockefeller often bought sweets wholesale and sold them to his **siblings** to make a profit. When Rockefeller was 16, he got his first job as a **bookkeeper**. At the time, he said he would give 10% of his wages to charity upon retirement, but he was later known for being **frugal** and **miserly**.

In 1863, at the age of 24, Rockefeller built his first oil refinery in Cleveland, Ohio. Later, he formed Standard Oil of Ohio in 1870, which became the largest refinery in Cleveland. Rockefeller, in his ruthless fashion, would buy out his **oil refinery** competitors. He was known as "The Cleveland Conquest" and in a mere two years, he had "conquered" 22 of his 26 competitors. It was clear that Rockefeller did not allow anyone to **stand in the way** of his ambitions.



John D. Rockefeller

Later in life, and despite his **hardnosed** reputation, Rockefeller donated generously to universities. These included Spelman College, Denison University and the University of Chicago.

Both of these men represent the American Dream – rising from poverty to the **pinnacle of** power. As Arnold Schwarzenegger once said, "My fellow Americans, this is an amazing moment for me. To think that a once **scrawny** boy from Austria could grow up to become Governor of California and stand in Madison Square Garden to speak on behalf of the President of the United States, that is an immigrant's dream. It is the American Dream." 🌟

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

Born 30th July 1947 in Thal, Styria, Austria. Schwarzenegger grew up in a small town and developed an interest in bodybuilding as a way to make a better life for himself. He won lots of bodybuilding competitions and eventually became known as one of the strongest men in the world. After conquering the world of bodybuilding, he went to America in hopes of being in the movies. He starred in numerous films such as *Conan* (1982), *Terminator* (1984), and *Kindergarten Cop* (1990). Currently, he serves as the Governor of California. He has truly lived the American dream.

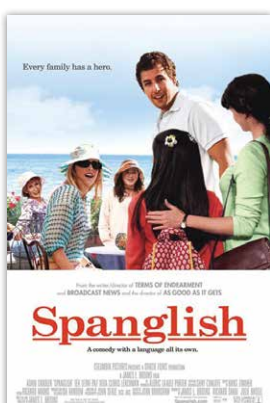


I'LL BE BACK.

YOUNG MAN

THE AMERICAN DREAM: TAKE ONE

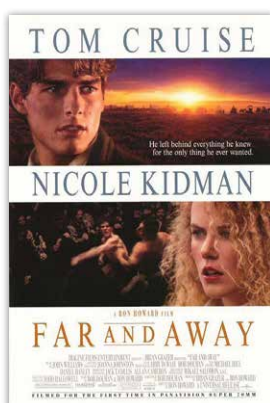
The American Dream is often used as a topic in Hollywood films. Three movies that focus on the immigrant experience and the American Dream are *Spanglish* (2004), *Far and Away* (1992) and *The Godfather part II* (1974). These three films show the successes and failures and the **ups and downs** of the American Dream.



SPANGLISH (2004)

This film is about the experiences of a Mexican woman (played by Spanish actress Paz Vega) and her daughter. They are in search of a better life, so they move in with a rich family and start working for them. The film deals with cultural

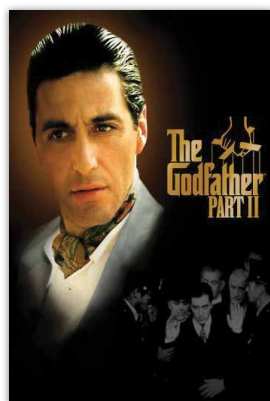
misunderstandings in a comic and **tender** way. It also shows how some things always transcend language. The film **takes place** in Los Angeles, California. The daughter narrates the story. The film also stars American actor Adam Sandler.



FAR AND AWAY (1992)

Tom Cruise and Nicole Kidman play Irish couple Joseph Donnelly and Shannon Christie. They travel to America in the 1890s in search of a better life. The film takes place during the Land Rush of 1893. As part of the Land Rush, the government offered

previously restricted land to the highest **bidder** or whoever claimed it first. The land rush referred to in the film took place in what is now western Kansas. Approximately 7 million acres (28,000 km) was **up for grabs**.



THE GODFATHER PART II (1974)

The Godfather Part II shows a darker side of the American dream. The film was directed by Francis Ford Coppola and is considered to be one of the best American movies of all time. It tells the story of Vito Corleone, who is an

immigrant from Sicily. Corleone is trying to **make a living** in America. He is a well-intentioned man, even though he eventually becomes the **Don** of a corrupt business. His guiding principles are loyalty and friendship to the people around him. ★



GLOSSARY

- regardless of** *exp*
if A happens "regardless of" B, A is not affected by B
- from rags to riches** *exp*
the transformation from being poor to being rich. Literally, "rags" are dirty, broken old clothes
- a textile mill** *n*
a factory for making cloth / material / fabric
- a clerk** *n*
an office worker
- a steel mill** *n*
a factory for making steel (a very strong metal made from iron)
- a sibling** *n*
a brother / sister
- a bookkeeper** *n*
an office worker who records information in a book / file, etc.
- frugal** *n*
if you live "frugally", you live with very little money
- miserly** *n*
if you are a "miser", you don't like to spend money
- an oil refinery** *n*
a factory where oil is produced / refined
- to stand in the way of something** *exp*
to prevent something from happening
- hardnosed** *adj*
cold, hard, not sensitive
- the pinnacle of something** *exp*
the top part of something
- scrawny** *adj*
a "scrawny" child is thin and not well-fed
- ups and downs** *exp*
the positive and negative aspects of something
- a misunderstanding** *n*
a failure to understand something
- tender** *adj*
gentle and soft; not aggressive
- to take place** *exp*
to happen
- a bidder** *n*
someone who offers an amount of money for something
- up for grabs** *exp*
available
- to make a living** *exp*
to earn money in order to buy food, etc.
- a Don** *n*
a boss

12 FEATURES OF CONVERSATIONAL ENGLISH!

Conversations are difficult to follow. People speak fast, they interrupt one another and they rarely speak in complete sentences. So, what can you do? Simple! Learn how to identify these 12 features of conversational English. Understanding them will really improve your listening skills, and help you follow conversations more easily.

1



Er / erm

Er and *erm* are conversation **fillers** that don't mean anything – they're just sounds that people use when they're thinking of something to say: "**Er**, what do you think?"

2



like

This word is used to fill a **gap** in a conversation, or give you time to think: "I've got, **like**, about two minutes to, **like**, talk about it."

3



you know

This is used to check that the other person is following the conversation, or as a filler: "If you want any help, just, **you know**, ask."

4



I mean

People use this expression to correct themselves: "It's really good, **I mean**, it isn't bad."

5



Repetition

This is when people repeat words in a conversation. People often do this when they aren't sure what they're saying: "It's the first... first time I've ever heard it."

6



Interruption

This is when one speaker interrupts another. Sometimes, the speakers may even speak at the same time:

- A** Well, I was just walking down the street when...
B ...which street?

7



Hesitation

This is when one of the speakers stops speaking for a short time – often because they're nervous or unsure of what they're saying: "I'd just like to say that... erm, we're, erm, really pleased with it."

8



False starts

This is when someone makes several attempts to start saying something: "She... she was... she had a great time at the party."

9



Incomplete sentences

Speakers often don't finish a sentence: "I'd just like to... what is the time anyway?"

10



Non-standard English

Speakers often make mistakes in English as they're speaking so fast.

A There's a lot of people. [It should be: **There are** a lot of people.]

A She don't know the answer. [It should be: **She doesn't know** the answers.]

11



Abbreviated forms

Speakers often use abbreviated forms when speaking fast.

A I'm gonna go there tomorrow. [gonna = going to]

B She doesn't wanna see him again. [wanna = want to]

12



Ellipsis

Ellipsis is when words are omitted. Speakers often leave out words when the meaning can be understood. Notice the eliminated text in square brackets:

A How would you like your eggs?

B [I would like them] Fried.

Ellipsis is sometimes used at the start of questions:

A Want to come with us? [**Do you** want to come with us?]

B Looking for something? [**Are you** looking for something?]

Answers on page 64 TRACK 12

Obviously, you don't need to use these things when you're speaking (although you might do it involuntarily). However, being able to identify them will really help you with your listening skills. So, what can you do to understand a conversation? The best thing is to focus on the key words – the most important words in the conversation: the nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. And then guess what the other people are saying. In fact, this is more or less what you do in your own language – no one listens to every single word!

Good luck!

Conversational analysis!

Now you've learnt about these features of conversational English, see if you can identify them.

1 Listening I

You're going to listen to two Americans talking about their siblings. In what way can brothers or sisters be annoying? Make notes. Then, listen once to compare your ideas.

2 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer these questions.

1. Why is Whitney so angry with her sister?
2. What does Dana say about her brother that she finds annoying?

3 Language

Read through the script on the audio script page and look at the words in bold. What features of conversational English are they?

Breaking free without breaking apart.



Revolution

REVOLUTIONARY ROAD



What do you do when your life doesn't turn out the way you'd hoped? The film *Revolutionary Road* explores this possibility. It is a film about life in the American **suburbs** in Connecticut in the 1950s. It focuses on an American couple and their feelings of inadequacy, superiority and disappointment. It was directed by Sam Mendes and stars Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio.

Frank and April Wheeler are the couple who seem to have everything. They are attractive, they have a lovely house and two small children. But **trouble is brewing**. April has a strong desire to pursue an acting

career, and Frank hates his job and drinks too much.



Both Frank and April feel different from their suburban neighbours. They feel like they have **settled** and that they could do more with their lives. So, they move to Paris. They believe the change of scenery will do them some good. Also, they feel they can pursue their creative interests and escape their boring and predictable existence. However, it is only just the beginning. The couple spend a lot of time **squabbling** and **bickering**, and suffering from feelings of jealousy.

This film received very positive reviews from the critics. 🍀



Revolutionary Road

Kate Winslet

INFO BOX

Kate Winslet was born on 5th October 1975 in Reading, Berkshire, England. She has starred in films such as *Sense and Sensibility*, *Titanic* and *The Holiday*. She was the leading actress in the film *Revolutionary Road* with her repeat co-star Leonardo DiCaprio.

Kate Winslet is a very successful actress. She has received several Oscar and Golden Globe nominations. And she won an Oscar in 2008 for Best Actress for her part in the film *The Reader*. She was born in Reading, in Berkshire England.

Kate Winslet has always been well-received by critics. In fact, her **nickname** is "The Critic's **Darling**". She has had a great deal of success from films such as *Sense and Sensibility* (1995), *The Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind* (2003), and *Titanic* (1997), which also starred Leonardo DiCaprio.

However, it hasn't always been easy. As an adolescent, she says she was **bullied** and made fun of for being **overweight**. Even now in her adult life, some **gossip magazines** have a **field day** with her weight fluctuations, often capturing the changes in photos. Just recently, Winslet **posed** for *Gentleman's Quarterly* (GQ) and the people in charge of the magazine airbrushed her body, making her appear a lot **slimmer** than she actually was.

Kate Winslet was married to *Revolutionary Road* director Sam Mendes, but they are now separated. She has three children. 🌟



Leonardo DiCaprio

INFO BOX

Leonardo DiCaprio was born Leonardo Wilhelm DiCaprio on 11th November 1974 in Los Angeles, California. He has starred in films such as *Romeo and Juliet*, *Catch me if you Can* and *Blood Diamond*.

Leonardo Wilhelm DiCaprio has German and Italian ancestry.

Before he got into show business, DiCaprio had a lot of trouble finding an agent. Many people told him to change his name to something more Anglican such as "Lenny Williams". He rejected that idea, and so far it is **working out well** for him.

Leonardo DiCaprio has been in the entertainment business ever since he was a child. Many people remember him from his 1991 role as Brower, a homeless kid that the Seaver family takes in on the show *Growing Pains*. But Leonardo went on to star in major film productions soon after. This included his **breakthrough role** as Johnny Depp's brother in *What's Eating Gilbert Grape* (1993). He received a Golden Globe nomination and an Oscar nomination for Best Supporting Actor.

However, even with his success, Leonardo could never have predicted all the "Leo-Mania". When Leonardo played Jack Dawson in 1997 in the film *Titanic*, he captured the hearts of adolescent girls everywhere. Leonardo won an Oscar for Best Actor in 2016 for his role in the film *The Revenant*. 🌟



GLOSSARY

the suburbs *n*
the residential area around a city outside the centre

trouble is brewing *exp*
things are going to get bad

to settle *vb*
to start living a quiet, calm life with a family, a stable job, etc.

to squabble *vb*
to argue over trivial matters

to bicker *vb*
to argue over trivial matters

a nickname *n*
an informal name

a darling *n*
someone who is especially liked or respected

to bully *vb*
to use your power / strength to attack someone weaker than you

overweight *adj*
a bit fat

a gossip magazine *n*
a magazine with stories about the private lives of famous people

to have a field day *n*
to be busy doing something you like

to pose *vb*
to position yourself so that someone can take a photo of you

slim *adj*
someone who is "slim" is attractively thin and has a well-shaped body

to work out well *exp*
if things "work out well" for you, they are positive for you

a breakthrough role *n*
a part in a film that makes you famous

Famous people fight it out in our monthly competition.

Face to Face



Romeo and Juliet VS Tony and Maria

WHICH COUPLE IS THE MOST TRAGIC?

Romeo and Juliet

(from William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*)

Romeo and Juliet are two of the most famous lovers of all time. Their story was **immortalised** by William Shakespeare in his play *Romeo and Juliet*. The story is set in 14th century Verona (Italy). It is the tale of two young people who are **torn apart** by a **family feud** that ends in their untimely deaths. Romeo and Juliet instantly and helplessly fall in love, but their families (the Montagues and the Capulets) are life-long enemies. They have a secret love affair and get married. But things get complicated, so Juliet comes up with an ingenious plan to escape from her family with her lover. As part of the plan, Juliet takes a drug that makes her appear to be dead, so they take her to the family **crypt**. Tragically, Romeo hears that

Juliet is dead and takes some poison, knowing that he can't continue living without his one true love. And just when you thought that things couldn't get any worse, Juliet wakes up to find that Romeo is dead. In a state of **despair**, she **stabs** herself.

Tony and Maria

(from Ernest Leaman's screenplay *West Side Story*)

The end for Tony and Maria is no happier. Their story takes place in the streets of New York during the 1960s. Just as with Romeo and Juliet, it's a case of love at first sight. However, the course of their love doesn't **run any more smoothly**. In the same way that Romeo and Juliet have to hide their love from their rival families, Tony and Maria's love is in trouble because they are associated with two rival gangs: the "Jets" and the "Sharks". The love

between Tony and Maria grows, but so does the hatred between the "Jets" and the "Sharks". In the closing scene, Tony is shot by a "Shark" and dies in Maria's arms.

So, which couple is more tragic? Both stories are equally moving. But the true beauty and poignancy of Romeo and Juliet is **without par**. If only Romeo had received the message in time, there would have been a happy ending... but then the greatest love story would never have been written which would be a greater tragedy. To be fair to *West Side Story*, Maria and Tony have an impossible example to follow. But, the fact that Maria doesn't die at the end definitely reduces the story's "tragedy rating". Despite their efforts, there is no contest. The original is the best. Our results: Tony and Maria = 9 / 10; Romeo and Juliet = a **flawless** 10 / 10. 🌟



GLOSSARY

to immortalise *vb*
if something is "immortalised" it will last forever
torn apart *exp*
separated; pulled in two opposing directions
a family feud *n*
a fight between two families
a crypt *n*
an underground room beneath a church
despair *n*
extreme sadness
to stab *vb*
to push a knife into something (a body, for example)
to run smoothly *exp*
to go according to plan; to happen without incident
without par *exp*
if something is "without par", nothing is the same as it – nothing is as good as it
flawless *adj*
with no errors; with nothing wrong with it



The Ivrea Orange Festival

A historic festival that takes place every year and that basically consists of throwing oranges at one another.



Ivrea (Italy)

Ivrea, in the province of Turin, has a population of 24,000 (approximately). Ivrea was once the headquarters of the computer, calculator and typewriter company Olivetti. The town has many spectacular sights, including a 14th-century castle, a 5th-century cathedral and a beautiful 18th-century town hall.



FIND OUT ABOUT AN INTERESTING FESTIVAL IN ITALY THAT INVOLVES THROWING FRUIT.

The Ivrea Orange Festival takes place in the medieval Italian town of Ivrea. The historic carnival **commemorates** the rebellion of the **townspeople** against the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick of Swabia, **aka** "Barbarossa" (Red Beard). Barbarossa ruled the town in the middle ages in 1194. One day, he **made untoward advances** on a girl from the town called Violetta. In response, Violetta started a rebellion which resulted in the destruction of Barbarossa's castle.

Later, Barbarossa was replaced by another **tyrant**, the Marquis Guglielmo of Monferrato. The townspeople disliked him too, so they rebelled again. Over the years, people have merged the two characters into one, and the **downfall** of Red Beard and Monferrato is celebrated in "The Battles of the Oranges".

So, why oranges? Well, originally the people threw beans and apples. However, around the 19th century, girls began to throw oranges at boys they **fancied**. And if the boys liked them, they threw the oranges back. Some people also think that the oranges represent the emperor's head. Today, the festival is more than an organised **food fight**, with strict rules and nine teams. Those who throw oranges from **carts** symbolise the tyrants' guards, and those who throw the oranges on foot symbolise the rebels.



The tradition changed a bit when Napoleon took control of that part of Italy in 1808. He declared there could only be one event, and the organisers had to wear a Napoleonic army uniform. Napoleon's influence still has a strong presence in the festival today. So, the best way to avoid flying oranges is to wear a red French revolutionary hat, which is what the organisers wear. Ivrea's carnival is the only carnival in the world based on a true story and featuring actual historic figures rather than carnival characters.

A few other food-related specialties exist during this festival. The streets are **lit up** and filled with the scent of oranges, and regional dishes are served in the streets – particularly "fagioli grassi" (fat beans). These are enormous pots of beans, **boiled** with sausage and **pork rind**. And best of all, they're served free. Other specialty dishes include cod with "polenta" (cornmeal), and delicious carnival **pastries**. Italian wines are also available to keep the party going.

Even if the idea of having oranges **pelted** your way isn't **appealing**, it's worth it for the exciting atmosphere. And who knows? There might be a nice boy to throw an orange at, or a nice girl might throw one at you. 🍊

GLOSSARY

- to commemorate** *vb*
to remember by means of a special action / ceremony / festival, etc.
- the townspeople** *n*
the people who live in the town you are referring to
- aka** *abbr*
also known as
- to make untoward advances on someone** *exp*
to attempt to kiss or start a physical relation with someone
- a tyrant** *n*
an evil, wicked, cruel ruler
- a downfall** *n*
someone's "downfall" is their destruction or death
- to fancy** *vb*
if you "fancy" someone, you like that person in a physical way
- a food fight** *n*
a fight that involves throwing food at one another
- a cart** *n*
a vehicle with wheels that is pulled by a horse / donkey, etc.
- lit up** *exp*
with lights shining on it
- to boil** *vb*
if water is "boiling", the temperature of the water is at 100°C
- pork rind** *n*
the hard outer layer of a piece of pork (pig meat)
- a pastry** *n*
food made of flour, fat and water that is mixed and cooked in the oven. Used for making pies
- to pelt** *vb*
if you "pelt" someone with something, you throw things at that person
- appealing** *adj*
nice, attractive; that makes you want it

LITTLE JOKES

MATCH EACH JOKE BEGINNING (1 TO 8) WITH ITS ENDING (A-H). THEN, LISTEN TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1. Why was the idiot thrown out of the submarine? ☐
2. Waiter, there's a fly in my soup. ☐
3. You've got a bad cold. What are you **taking** for it? ☐
4. I've got some good news and some bad news. The good news is... ☐
5. Doctor! Doctor! I've only got 59 seconds to live. ☐
6. How do **hypnotists** get around? ☐
7. Waiter, there's a dead fly in my wine. ☐
8. Waiter, this fish is **bad**. ☐

- A:** I don't know. What will you offer me for it?
- B:** [hitting the fish] You **naughty**, naughty fish.
- C:** By public **trance**-port.
- D:** Because he liked to sleep with the windows open.
- E:** ... that the airbags on your **brand new** car work perfectly.
- F:** Well, sir, you did ask for something with a little **body** in it.
- G:** Just a minute please.
- H:** Don't worry! The soup isn't hot enough to burn him.



GLOSSARY

to take *vb*
if someone asks you when you are ill "What are you taking for it?" they are asking what medicine you are taking for a particular illness

a hypnotist *n*
a person who can make you go into a state of unconsciousness

to get around *phr vb*
to move from A to B

bad *adj*
two meanings: a) if food is "bad" it isn't fresh; b) if someone is "bad", they aren't well-behaved

naughty *adj*
bad; not well-behaved

a trance *n*
if someone is in a "trance", they seem to be asleep, but they can still hear and see things

brand new *n*
if something is "brand new", it is new and you have just bought it

body *n*
with a strong flavour

a brain *n*
the large organ in your head that you use for thinking

to put something in gear *exp*
if you put something "in gear", you get it ready to be used

the Monopolies Commission *n*
an organisation that controls mergers between companies

GRAFFITI

HERE ARE SOME MORE EXAMPLES OF BRITISH TOILET GRAFFITI.

PLEASE PUT YOUR BRAIN IN GEAR BEFORE ENGAGING YOUR MOUTH.

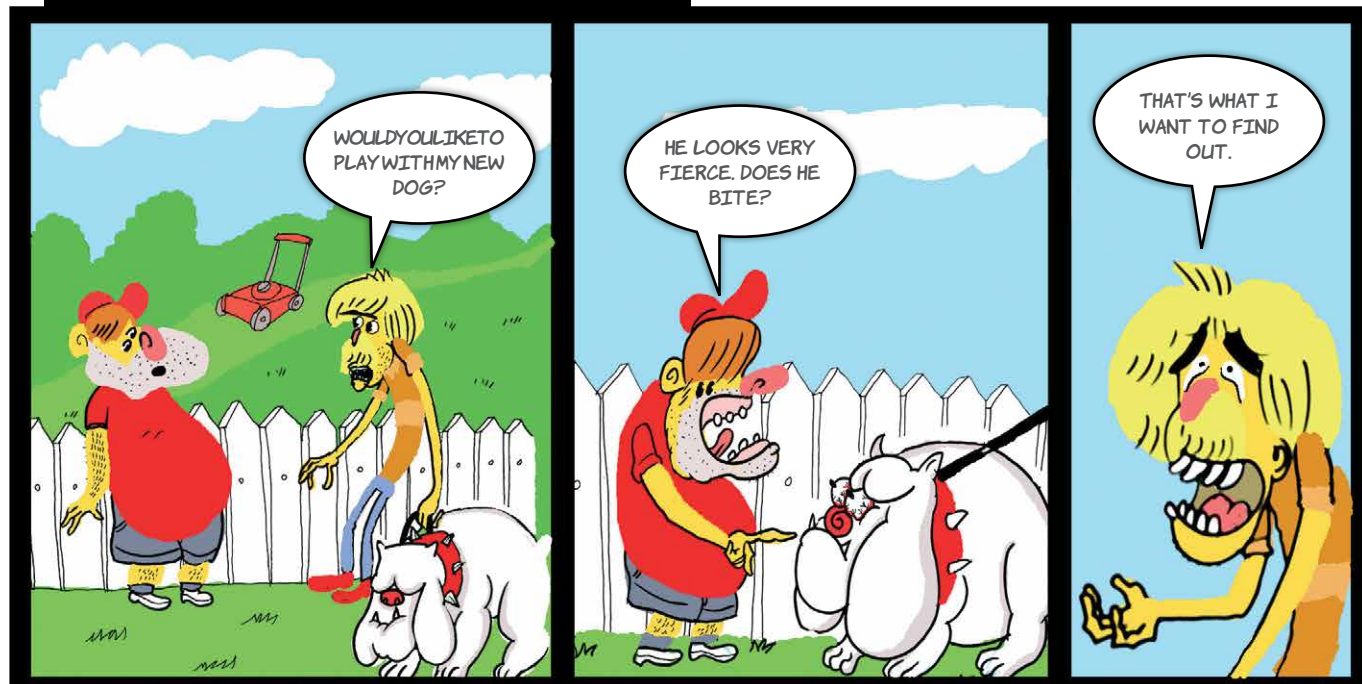
BY FAILING TO PREPARE, YOU ARE PREPARING TO FAIL

A GOSSIP TALKS ABOUT OTHERS, A BORE TALKS ABOUT HIMSELF - AND A BRILLIANT CONVERSATIONALIST TALKS ABOUT YOU.

THERE ARE EXCEPTIONS TO EVERY RULE; INCLUDING THIS ONE.

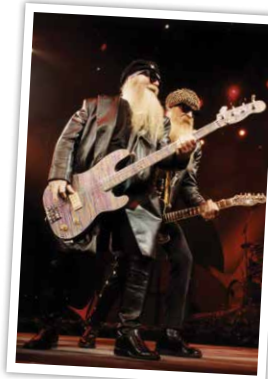
WHY IS THERE ONLY ONE MONOPOLIES COMMISSION?

MY PET BY DANIEL COUTOLINE



Misheard Lyrics

HERE ARE SOME MORE OF THOSE DIFFICULT-TO-UNDERSTAND SONG LYRICS. SEE IF YOU CAN IDENTIFY THE CORRECT ONES. ANSWERS ON PAGE 64



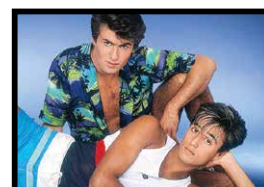
GLOSSARY

fries *n*
small pieces of fried potato often served with burgers. "Chips" in British English
TCB *abbr*
taking care of business
guilty *adj*
not innocent
a dude *n* *inform*
a man
a bagel *n*
a round piece of bread with a hole in the middle. Often served with other food on top such as cream cheese and salmon

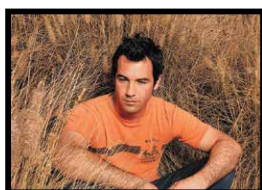
- 1 The Village People's famous song goes...
- Y-M-C-A.
 - Why am I see A?



- 5 Wham's song "Careless Whisper" goes, "I'm never gonna dance again". What is the following line?
- Guilty** feet have got no rhythm.
 - Guilty female got no rhythm.



- 2 The song "Barely Breathing" by Duncan Sheik goes...
- I don't suppose it's worth the price, the price of **fries**.
 - I don't suppose it's worth the price, it's worth the price.



- 6 The correct title to this Aerosmith song is really...
- Dude** looks like a lady.
 - You see a chicken lately?



- 3 The real lyrics to Aretha Franklin's "Respect" are...
- R-E-S-P-E-C-T, take care, **TCB**.
 - R-E-S-P-E-C-T, go away, you mean creep.



- 7 What is the actual title of this ZZ Top song?
- Viva Las Vegas!
 - People love **bagels**!



- 4 Which is the correct line in Rihanna's song "Please don't stop the music"?
- Mama say, mama saw the mountain side.
 - Mama say "mama sa, ma ma coo sa".



- 8 What is the correct title of this Stevie Wonder song?
- She wears fat man's pyjamas.
 - She's a bad mamma jamma.



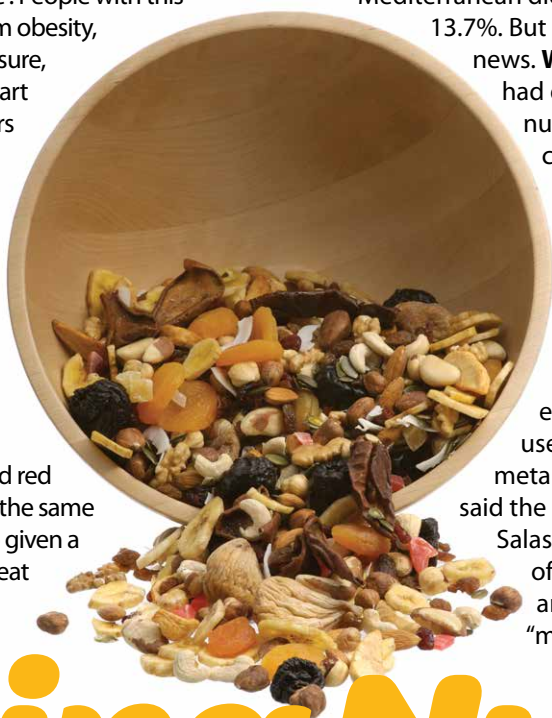
They're small, they're hard and they're very, very healthy. Adding **nuts** to your **diet** may be the best thing for your health. A Spanish study has found that a diet of vegetables, fruit and fish plus daily nuts **boosts** health.

The researchers from the University of Rovira i Virgili in Spain, tested more than 1,200 volunteers with "metabolic syndrome". People with this condition often suffer from obesity, as well as high blood pressure, and high cholesterol. As part of the study, the volunteers were divided into three groups. The first group was given advice on low-fat eating. The second group got classes on the Mediterranean diet, which includes plenty of vegetables, **cereal crops**, olive oil and fruit, and not very much in the way of **dairy**, **produce** and red meat. The final group got the same advice, but they were also given a 30g bag of mixed nuts to eat every day. After a year, the

volunteers were **reassessed** to see whether their health had improved. Approximately 2% of the first group had improved **to the extent that** they were no longer classed as having metabolic syndrome. Among those following a Mediterranean diet, the figure rose to 6.7%. And for those eating their daily bag of nuts as well as the Mediterranean diet, the figure was 13.7%. But there was more good news. **Waist circumferences**

had diminished in the nut-eating group, and cholesterol and blood pressure levels had also **dropped**.

"The results of the study show that a traditional Mediterranean diet enriched with nuts is a useful **tool** in **managing** metabolic syndrome," said the lead author, Dr Jordi Salas-Salvado. Up to 25% of people in the UK are thought to have "metabolic syndrome". ✨



Going Nuts

Daily nuts may help boost health.

Metabolic Syndrome

There is no universally agreed definition, but it is agreed that metabolic syndrome is a combination of medical disorders which increase the risk of developing coronary heart disease, diabetes and suffering a stroke.



GLOSSARY

- nuts** *n*
the firm-shelled fruit of some trees and bushes
- a diet** *n*
the type or range of food that you normally eat
- to boost** *vb*
if one thing "boosts" another, it causes it to increase, improve, or be more successful
- cereal crops** *n*
plants such as wheat, maize, or rice that produce grain
- dairy** *n*
used to refer to foods such as butter and cheese that are made from milk
- produce** *n*
food grown in large quantities to be sold
- to reassess** *vb*
if you "reassess" something, you think about it and decide whether you need to change your opinion about it
- to the extent that** *exp*
to the point / level / amount
- a waist** *n*
the middle part of your body where it narrows slightly above your hips
- circumference** *n*
the "circumference" around a circle, place, or round object is the distance around its edge
- to drop** *vb*
to decrease
- a tool** *n*
anything that you use for a particular purpose
- to manage** *vb*
to deal with; to control; to cope with

ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1 Pre-reading

"Going Nuts" is the title of this article. It is a good example of "word play".

1. What does "word play" mean?
2. What is the double meaning of the title?
3. Can you find think of more examples of word play?

2 Reading I

1. What does the ideal diet consist of? Write a list of healthy items of food.
Read the article and tick off any of the food you have on your list.



3 Reading II

What do these following numbers refer to in the article?

1. 1,200
2. 30
3. 2%
4. 6.7%
5. 13.7%
6. 25%



4 Language focus verb tenses

Which past tense is used repeatedly in the 3rd paragraph? When do we use this tense? Why do we use this tense? Which other past tense is often used in conjunction with this tense?

5 Discussion

1. How would you describe your diet? Is it a low-fat diet / Mediterranean / low in sugar?
2. How important is healthy eating to you?
3. Do you eat nuts? What's your favourite nut? How do you like them, for example; toasted, sweet, in recipes?



"I had gone to the trouble of writing something that was reasonable, and their response was to laugh," said a 61-year-old retired teacher who wrote in to complain about excessive swearing on TV. The teacher, who prefers to remain anonymous, was complaining about **celebrity chef Jamie Oliver***.

The teacher received an insulting e-mail reply telling him what he could do with his complaint. The e-mail also contained a number of **expletives**. It was written by a member of Oliver's enquiry team, and had been intended as an **internal joke** between staff. But, it was accidentally forwarded as a formal response. The teacher immediately contacted the show to **object**. He was told that Oliver's team were "**mortified**" by the error. A spokesman for Oliver said the e-mail had been an "unfortunate mistake".

"I find it amazing that these so-called celebrities cannot **string a sentence together** without using obscene language," said another viewer. "I am not a **prude**, but **foul language** has no place in the public domain. It is disgusting and shows a lack of morals and the lack of knowledge of the English language."

But TV executives at Channel 4 defended the show (**The Ministry of Food***). "Jamie is passionate about food and healthy eating," explained a TV executive. "But many times, his passion **gets the better of him** and his language becomes somewhat **fruity**. Jamie often swears when he is furious or under pressure, so from that point of view, we feel it is wholly justified. ☆

Swearing Jamie

Celebrity chef in trouble over offensive language on TV.

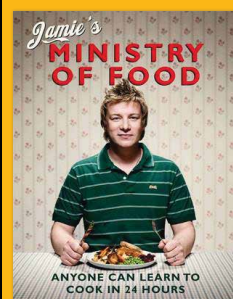
Jamie Oliver

James Trevor "Jamie" Oliver was born 27th May 1975 and grew up in Clavering, Essex, England. He is a celebrity chef who is famous for his cooking programmes as well as his campaigns against processed food for children.



The Ministry of Food

Jamie Oliver's Ministry of Food series looks at getting people in Britain to cook healthy food. As part of the programme, Jamie travels to Rotherham (in the north of England) to try to teach people to cook real food, rather than relying on ready-made food or TV dinners.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1 Pre-reading

Read the subtitle of the article again:

"Celebrity chef in trouble over offensive language on TV."

What do you think the article is about? Why do you think the celebrity chef is in trouble? What do you think he did?

2 Reading I

Read the article to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

True or False?

1. A viewer who appeared on the Jamie Oliver Show called to complain.
2. The show replied to the caller with an apologetic e-mail.
3. Oliver and his team were very embarrassed by the incident.
4. Another viewer also complained about

swearing on TV.

5. Channel 4 apologised and said there was no excuse for such language.

4 Word spot

1. Find an adjective that means "too much".
2. Find an adjective that means "offensive".
3. Find an adjective that means "embarrassed".
4. Find another expression that means "swear words".

5 Discussion

1. When do you swear? How often do you swear?
2. Do you think the person from the article is right to complain about the foul language? Why? Why not?
3. How many swear words do you know in English? Where did you learn them? Have you ever used them?

GLOSSARY

a celebrity chef *n*

a "chef" is someone whose job is to cook food in a restaurant. A "celebrity chef" is famous

an expletive *n*

a taboo / rude / swear word

an internal joke *n*

a joke between employees from the same company

to object *vb*

if you "object" to something, you don't like that thing

mortified *adj*

very embarrassed

to string a sentence together *exp*

to put words together in order to make a coherent sentence

a prude *n*

a person who is easily shocked about things concerning sex / nudity, etc.

foul language *n*

language that involves taboo / rude / swear words

to get the better of someone *exp*

if an emotion "gets the better of you", you cannot control it

fruity *adj*

if language is "fruity" it contains a lot of swear words

VOCABULARY

The Clothes Shop

THIS MONTH WE ARE LOOKING AT WORDS OR OBJECTS TYPICALLY FOUND IN A CLOTHING SHOP.



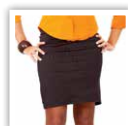
A shirt-
an item of clothing you wear on the top part of your body.



A suit-
a combination of a pair of trousers and a jacket – perfect for weddings, work and formal occasions.



A dress- a long piece of clothing women wear.



A skirt- a piece of clothing women wear to cover their legs.



Trousers ("pants" in US English)- clothing worn over the legs. We often say, "a pair of trousers".



A jacket- a piece of clothing worn over a shirt. Often used for formal occasions.

Overalls- clothing that



workers wear. They consist of trousers and shirt all joined together as one item of clothing.



A sweater (pullover, jersey, jumper)- warm clothing you wear on the top part of your body.



A raincoat- special clothing to keep you dry when it rains.



Shorts- clothing worn over the top part of your legs when doing sport or when it's hot.



A waistcoat- a type of jacket with no sleeves (arms).



Shoes- leather / plastic / rubber / wooden objects worn on the feet.



Socks- clothing worn on the feet

(and under your shoes) that keep your feet comfortable in your shoes.



Boots- high shoes worn on the feet.



A hat- an item of clothing worn on the head.



A cap- a hat with a visor to protect your face from the sun.



A belt- an object you wear around your waist to keep your trousers from falling down.



Gloves- an item of clothing to cover the hands.



A blouse- a light shirt worn by women.



A scarf- an item of clothing worn around the neck to keep you warm.



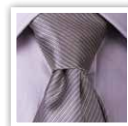
Slippers- shoes for the house.



Knickers (for women), **pants / underpants** (general)- clothing worn under your trousers.



A bra- an item of clothing women wear under their shirts / blouses.



A tie- an item of clothing that men wear around their necks for formal occasions.



A receipt- a piece of paper with information about the product you have just bought. You need to keep it in case you want to return the product.



A changing room- a little room in a shop where you can try the clothes on before buying them.



Shop assistant- a person who serves you in a shop. ☺

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(NOT SO) TYPICAL DIALOGUES

The Clothes Shop

IN THIS DIALOGUE, NIGEL IS IN A CLOTHES SHOP.

Nigel: Good afternoon. I'd like to return these trousers.

Assistant: Here you are. Some flowers.

Nigel: Flowers? No, I don't want any flowers. Trousers! I want to return these trousers.

Assistant: Oh, you want to buy some trousers?

Nigel: No, I want to return these trousers. They don't fit.

Assistant: Are you sure?

Nigel: Yes.

Assistant: Let's see. Put them on.

Nigel: What? Here?

Assistant: Yes, go on.

Nigel: Don't be stupid. Look, the trousers don't fit and I would like to change them for another pair. They're too small and **tight**.

Assistant: Have you got the **receipt**?

Nigel: Yes, here you are. *[He hands over the receipt.]*

Assistant: Good. Now, let's just **rip** that **up**. *[The shop assistant rips up the receipt.]* That's better.

Nigel: What are you doing?

Assistant: Destroying the evidence.

Nigel: You can't do that.

Assistant: Oh, yes I can. Besides, it's the most effective way of **dealing with complaints** like this.

Nigel: What?

Assistant: You can't return these trousers anyway.

Nigel: Why?

Assistant: Because they're

dirty.

Nigel: No, they

aren't.

Assistant: Yes, they are.

Nigel: No, they

aren't.

Assistant: Oh, yes, they are. Look, what I suggest is the "all-inclusive incendiary device solution".

Nigel: The what?

Assistant: The "all-inclusive incendiary device solution".

Nigel: What's that?

Assistant: It's simple. You take some **lighter fuel** and **pour** it over the offending item – in this case, the trousers. *[He pours the lighter fuel over the trousers.]* Then, you light a **match** just like this. *[He burns the trousers.]* And burn them.

Nigel: But... Oh, that's a nice, warm fire. And pretty, too.

Assistant: Yes. And now your problem is solved.

Nigel: You're right. I don't have any trousers that don't fit me any longer.

Assistant: Exactly! Now, was there anything else? Because I am very **busy**.

Nigel: No. That's all, thanks. And thanks for your help.

Assistant: My pleasure. ☺



GLOSSARY

to fit vb

if clothes "fit" you, they are the right size

tight adj

if clothes are "tight", they are too small for you and very close to your body

a receipt n

a piece of paper with details of an object you have just bought in a shop

to rip up phr vb

to break into small pieces

to deal with phr vb

if you have to "deal with" a problem, you have to try to find a solution to it

a complaint n

if you make a "complaint", you tell someone that you aren't happy about a service / product

lighter fuel n

a liquid that burns very quickly and easily

to pour vb

to put liquid from one container into another or onto the floor, etc.

a match n

a thin piece of wood that you can light and use to make fire

busy adj

with a lot of things to do

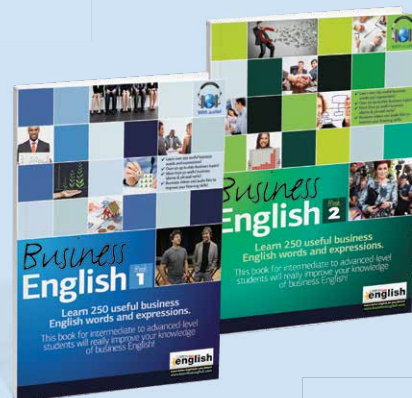
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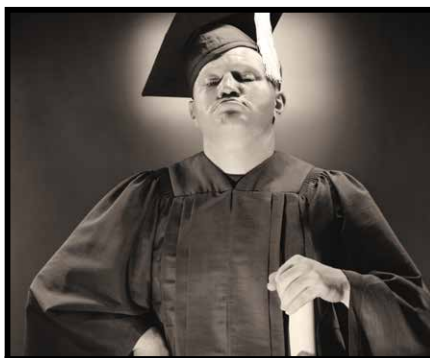
DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

HERE ARE SOME USEFUL AND INTERESTING EXPRESSIONS FOR YOU TO LEARN. THIS MONTH, WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME EXPRESSIONS TO DESCRIBE POWER.



Have / hold all the aces
TO BE IN A VERY STRONG POSITION.

"We're not in a very good position because she holds all the aces."



Hand over the reins

LET SOMEONE ELSE BE IN CONTROL OF SOMETHING.

"It's about time that the president handed over the reins to somebody younger and more able."



Have something up your sleeve

TO HAVE A SECRET PLAN. "I don't trust her – I'm sure she's got something up her sleeve."



To be a big fish in a small pond

TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT PERSON OR TO HAVE A LOT OF POWER IN A SMALL ORGANISATION.

"As manager of a local branch, he is a big fish in a small pond."



Be in the lap of the gods TO BE IN A SITUATION IN WHICH YOU HAVE NO CONTROL OVER YOUR DESTINY OR THE OUTCOME.

"We've done all we can so it's in the lap of the gods now."



Rule with a rod of iron

TO CONTROL A GROUP OF PEOPLE VERY FIRMLY, HAVING COMPLETE POWER OVER EVERYTHING THAT THEY DO.

"She rules with a rod of iron – no one ever crosses her."



Call the shots / tune

TO BE THE PERSON WHO TAKES ALL THE DECISIONS.

"She's the one who calls the shots around here."

Poetry Ban

Department of health and safety ruin a good thing.

// **T**here isn't a lot going on in Ely on weeknights. Do they want Ely to be another boring little **market town**?" asked John Shakespeare, a pub **landlord** after he was told that he couldn't have **poetry reading nights** in his pub because he didn't have the right licence. "The **council** say they want to support new events and then **contradict themselves**. They've **banned** a poetry group from **performing** in my pub on health and safety **grounds**."

The pub in question, the King's Head, has

been **threatened** with a £5,000 **fine** if the poetry group is caught performing. "I've got a licence for singing and music, but apparently, that doesn't cover speaking or poetry nights. Now, I've had to tell the poetry group that they can't perform here anymore. They were perfectly **harmless**. I just can't understand it," John explained. "They were doing a great job bringing in customers on quiet Tuesday evenings. I can't see how that can be a danger to anyone." ☆

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.



Charming Cat

Dangerous animal appears in garden.

// **peered out of** the kitchen window and there it was sitting in the middle of our garden, looking towards the house," said Julie Taylor, who discovered a **cheetah** sitting in her back garden. "My nine-year-old, Toby, was playing on his bike on the **lawn**. I was in the living room when he suddenly ran in and **slammed** the front door behind him. 'What's wrong?' I asked. 'Look outside,' he said. And when I did, I saw a two-metre cheetah. Seconds later, it jumped on Toby's bike and **ripped** the seat to **shreds**." Immediately, Toby and his mum

phoned the police. Minutes later, the police arrived with staff from a local zoo. "Its name is Akea and it had escaped from the zoo," Julie explained. "It was something to do with a **faulty** section of **electric fencing**. They said that we weren't in any danger and that the cheetah was as **tame** as a dog, but I saw what it did to that bike. I'm glad that wasn't me." ☆

WHO WANTS A FIGHT?



Riddles



- 1 What starts with "t", ends with "t" and is full of tea?
- 2 Which came first, the chicken or the egg?
- 3 Two bodies have I, though both joined in one. The stiller I stand, the faster I run. What am I? ☆

GLOSSARY

a market town *n*
a small town with a public market

a landlord *n*
the owner of a pub

a poetry reading night *n*
a show during which actors read poems or extracts from poems

a council *n*
the government of a town / city

to contradict yourself *exp*
to do the opposite of what you say

to ban *vb*
to prohibit

to perform *vb*
to act / sing / dance, etc. in public

grounds *n*
reasons

to threaten *vb*
to promise to do something bad to someone if they don't do what you want

a fine *n*
if you are given a "fine", you must pay money for committing a crime

harmless *adj*
something that cannot hurt / harm you

to peer out of *exp*
to look out of

a cheetah *n*
a large, wild cat that can run very fast

a lawn *n*
an area of grass that is well-kept

to slam *vb*
to close with force / violence

to rip something to shreds *exp*
to break something into very small pieces

faulty *adj*
that doesn't work

electric fencing *n*
a metal barrier that is connected to electricity. It gives you a shock if you touch it

tame *adj*
a "tame" animal isn't wild and you can keep it at home

"Lovely day for
a GUINNESS"



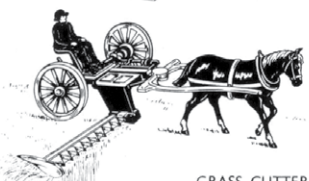
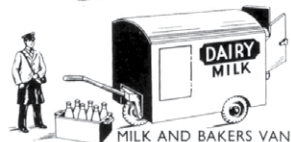
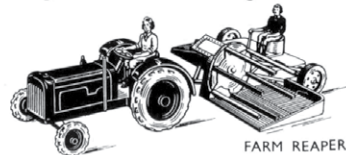
ADVERTS FROM THE 1950S



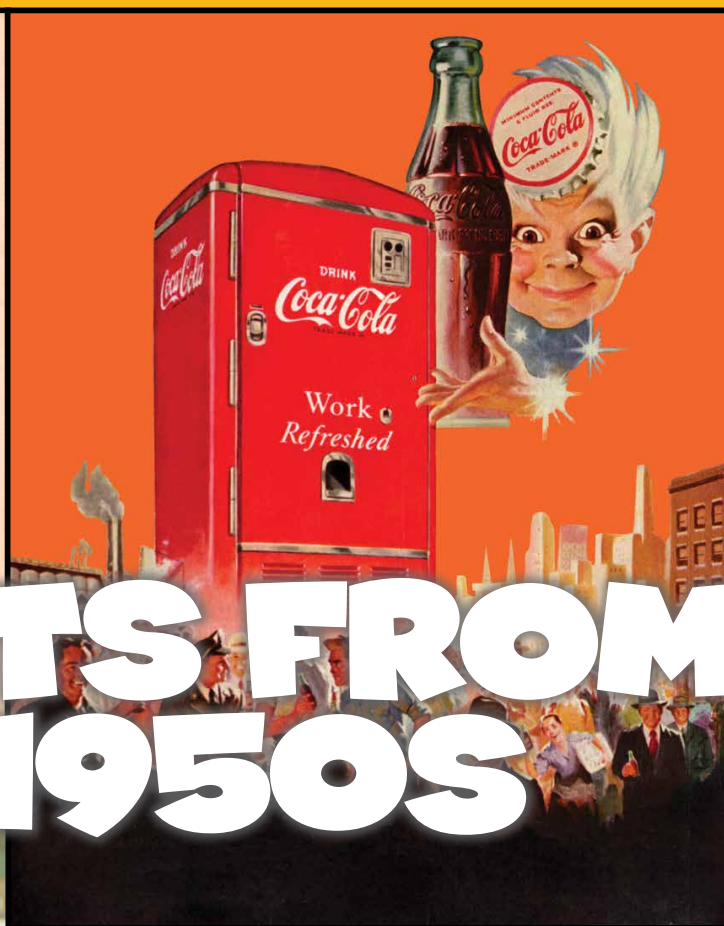
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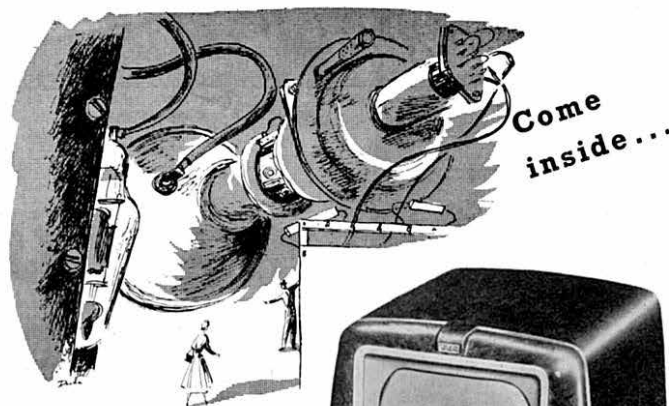
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August 19, 1950 THE WIRELESS AND ELECTRICAL TRADER (Advt.) 169



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*The 1957-1958 Chevrolet Corvette Shark. 102.1" wheelbase, 192.2" overall, 327-cubic-inch displacement, V-8 engine featuring Ram-tube supercharger, 4 side-draft carburetors developing over 400 horsepower.

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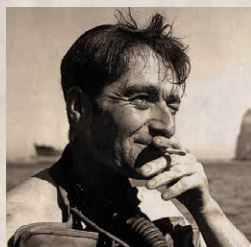
Headline News

Mysteries of the World

Crabb's War

A true-life, James Bond-style Cold War mystery.

In April 1956, the **Soviet cruiser** *Ordzhonikidze* came to Britain. It **docked** in Portsmouth Harbour. On board was Nikita Khrushchev, the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He was on a diplomatic mission. Britain's secret service, MI6, wanted someone to investigate the ship's **propeller**. Apparently, it had a new design that they wanted to copy. They asked expert **diver** Lionel Crabb to check it out.



Crabb was an experienced diver. Born in January 1909, he served as a frogman during World War II. Most of his work consisted of clearing **mines** from the waters of the Mediterranean. He was awarded a number of medals for his **bravery**. In 1947, he was

demobilised. After that, he used his diving skills to explore **sunken galleons**. Later, he returned to work for the Royal Navy. In 1955, he secretly investigated the **hull** of the Soviet cruiser *Sverdlov*. Later that year, he was forced to **retire** because of his age. However, a year later, MI6 recruited him for a secret mission to investigate the *Ordzhonikidze*. On 19th April 1956, Crabb dived into Portsmouth Harbour and was never seen again. What happened?

There were a number of theories. Some claimed that he had been captured and taken to the Soviet Union. Others thought he might have **defected**. And some even claimed that he was murdered by MI5 or MI6 who knew he was going to defect. About 14 months after his disappearance, a headless body in a **wetsuit** was found in the sea. Unfortunately, it was impossible to identify the body. Was it Crabb? No one was sure. But then the answer seemed to come in 1990. A former member of Soviet Naval Intelligence claimed that the Soviets had noticed Crabb in the water and shot him. This could be the explanation, but the truth remains unconfirmed. ☹

GLOSSARY

the Cold War *n*

a period of tension between the West and the Eastern Bloc (the Soviet Union and eastern European countries) between the mid-1940s and the early 1990s

Soviet *adj*

from the Soviet Union – the union of states / countries / regions that formed the Soviet Union

a cruiser *n*

a large, fast warship

to dock *vb*

if a ship "docks", it stops in a harbour and fixes its ropes to the side to stay in one place

a propeller *n*

the part of a ship in the water that turns around and makes the ship move

a diver *n*

a person whose job is to work underwater with oxygen tanks on his / her back. Also known as a frogman

a mine *n*

a bomb in the water

bravery *n*

courage; fearlessness in the face of danger

to demobilise *vb*

if a soldier is "demobilised", he / she is released from service and stops being a soldier

sunken *adj*

something "sinks" when it is gone under the water and is at the bottom of the sea

a galleon *n*

a large ship from the 16th / 17th / 18th century

a hull *n*

the main body of a ship

to retire *vb*

to stop working because you reach old age

to defect *vb*

if someone "defects", he / she leaves their country and goes to an opposing / enemy country

a wetsuit *n*

a rubber suit that divers wear to keep them warm in the water



Love thy neighbour

ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1 Pre-listening

Think of as many typical problems you could have with your neighbours. Make a list.

2 Listening I

Listen to the conversation. Which ideas from the Pre-listening task are mentioned?

3 Listening II

Complete the sentences with your own words.

1. Geoff and Margaret are on the show to...
2. Geoff moved to London for...
3. At first Geoff's neighbours were...
4. Things changed for Geoff one night, when...
5. When Geoff went over to complain, his neighbours...
6. Margaret had a different kind of problem with her neighbours. They...

4 Language focus

Phrasal verbs of movement

Complete the sentences from the listening with the correct preposition.

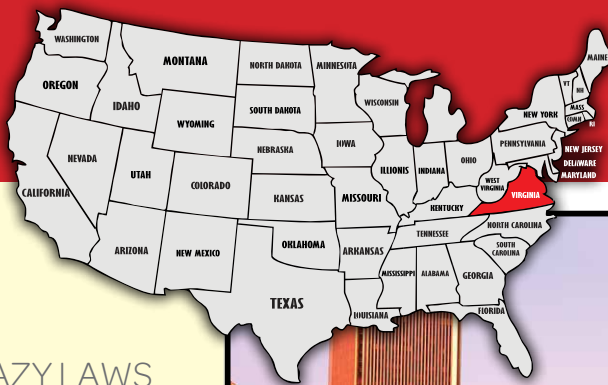
1. I was desperate to move _ _ _ _.
2. Did you go _ _ _ _ and complain?
3. I called the police and they came _ _ _ _.

5 Discussion

1. Do you get on with your neighbours? Why? Why not?
2. What do you consider positive neighbourly behaviour? What about negative behaviour?
3. Have you ever experienced any of the problems mentioned on the programme?



© TRACK 21



HERE ARE SOME MORE CRAZY LAWS FROM THE US. (US ENGLISH SPELLING) THIS MONTH: VIRGINIA.

- ⚡ Driving without wearing shoes is prohibited.
- ⚡ Police **radar detectors** are illegal.
- ⚡ Citizens must **honk their horn** while passing other cars.
- ⚡ Children are not to go **trick-or-treating** on Halloween.
- ⚡ It is illegal to **tickle** women.
- ⚡ No animal may be hunted on a Sunday with the exception of **raccoons**, which may be hunted until 2:00 am.
- ⚡ In Culpeper, no one may wash a **mule** on the **sidewalk**.
- ⚡ A special license is required for persons wishing to sell items such as **tableware** and coins in Frederick.
- ⚡ **Spitting** on a **seagull** is not permitted in Norfolk.
- ⚡ In Norfolk, women must wear a **corset** and be in the company of a male **chaperone** after **sundown**.
- ⚡ In Prince William County, no person may keep a **skunk** as a pet.
- ⚡ It is unlawful to drive by the same place within 30 minutes on Atlantic Avenue, Virginia Beach.
- ⚡ In Virginia Beach, it is illegal for a person to ride on the **handlebars** of a bike.
- ⚡ It is illegal to **flip a coin** in a restaurant to see who pays for a coffee in any café in Richmond.
- ⚡ Virginian law forbids **bathtubs** in the house; tubs must instead be kept in the **yard**.
- ⚡ In Norfolk, it is illegal for hens to lay eggs before 8 am and after 4 pm.
- ⚡ In Upperville, no person is allowed to read the Sunday paper while sitting in a chair at the airport while church services are going on.
- ⚡ Workmen must not carry **pails** filled with onions down a street in Upperville. ⚡



GLOSSARY

a **radar detector** *n*
a machine that records how fast you are driving

to **honk a horn** *exp*
to press a button in the car in order to make a noise. The noise the horn makes is a way of communicating with other drivers

trick-or-treating *n*
on the night of 31st October (Halloween), some children knock on doors and say "trick or treat" which means we will play a trick on you unless you give us a treat

to **tickle** *vb*
to move your fingers over someone's body in order to make them laugh

a **raccoon** *n*
a small animal with dark fur and white stripes on its face and tail

a **mule** *n*
an animal that is half-horse, half-donkey

a **sidewalk** *n*
the place where you can walk alongside the road. A "pavement" in British English

tableware *n*
knives, forks, plates, etc.

to **spit** *vb*
to force saliva / liquid out of your mouth

a **seagull** *n*
a large white / grey bird that lives near the sea

a **corset** *n*
clothing women wear over their stomach / hips to make them look slimmer

a **chaperone** *n*
a person who accompanies another person to make sure that person is safe

sundown *n*
when the sun goes down (in the evening)

a **skunk** *n*
an animal that produces a horrible smell when angry / frightened

handlebars *n*
the things you hold onto while you are riding a bike

to **flip a coin** *exp*
to throw a coin in the air in order to decide on something

a **bathtub** *n*
a large container for water that you sit in so you can wash yourself

a **yard** *n*
an area next to a house where you can play. A "garden" in British English

a **pail** *n*
a small container for about 5 litres of water



Virginia Facts

Population: 7,712,091 (2007)
Capital City: Richmond
Nickname: Old Dominion
State Motto: Mountaineers are always free

- ⚡ Virginia was named after England's "Virgin Queen," Elizabeth I.
- ⚡ The major cash crop of Virginia is tobacco. Many people who live there earn their living from the tobacco industry.
- ⚡ Jamestown was the first capital of Virginia.
- ⚡ Virginia is recognized as "the birthplace of the nation".
- ⚡ Eight United States Presidents were born in Virginia: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, William Harrison, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor and Woodrow Wilson.
- ⚡ The College of William and Mary in Williamsburg was founded in 1693 and is the second oldest in the United States.
- ⚡ The Blue Ridge Mountains are in Virginia.
- ⚡ The American Revolution finished with the defeat of Cornwallis in Yorktown, Virginia.
- ⚡ About 1/2 of all American citizens live within a 500-mile radius of Virginia's Capital City, Richmond.
- ⚡ Virginia has had 3 capital cities: Jamestown, Williamsburg and now Richmond.
- ⚡ Richmond was also the capital of the Confederate States during the Civil War.
- ⚡ More than 1/2 the battles fought in the Civil War were fought in Virginia.
- ⚡ The Pentagon is located in Arlington County, Virginia. It is the headquarters of the United States Department of Defense.
- ⚡ Dulles International Airport is one of the **busiest** airports in the world. ⚡

Famous People from Virginia:

George Washington

was one of the founding fathers of the United States. Born in 1732 in Westmoreland County, Virginia, George Washington was the 1st President of the United States and a general in the American Revolution. He governed the USA from 1789 to 1797.



Chris Brown

Christopher Brown was born in 1989 in the small town of Tappahannock, Virginia. He is a famous and successful American R&B and pop singer.



Arthur Robert Ashe, Jr

Arthur Ashe was a professional tennis player. He was born in 1943 in Richmond, Virginia. During his career, he won three Grand Slam titles.



Ella Jane Fitzgerald

Ella Jane Fitzgerald was born in 1917 in Newport News, Virginia. She is considered one of the most influential jazz singers of the 20th century.



Thomas Woodrow Wilson

Thomas Woodrow Wilson was the twenty-eighth President of the United States. He was president from 1913 to 1921. He was born in Staunton, Virginia in 1856.



GLOSSARY

the **birthplace** *n*
the "birthplace" of a nation is the place where the nation was founded (started)

busy *adj*
if an airport is "busy", many aeroplanes fly in and out of it

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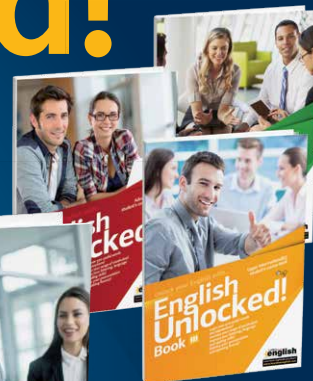
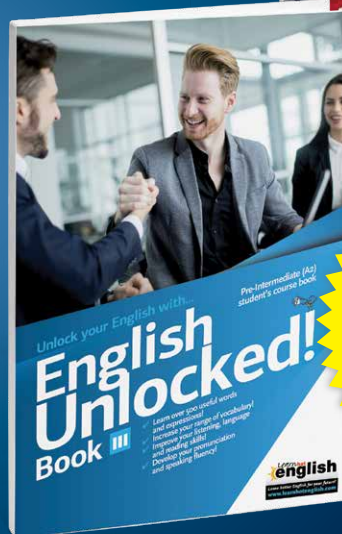
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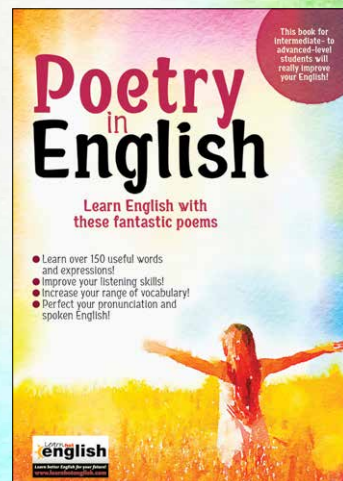
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DICTIONARY OF SLANG

HERE WE'VE GOT SOME EXAMPLES OF HOW TO SAY THINGS IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.

Situation	Formal	Relaxed	Informal
You are going to do something very difficult. You try to reassure a friend that you are OK with it.	I can deal with the situation adequately.	I can do it.	I can handle it.
An unpleasant and horrible work colleague has left the company. You are very pleased.	I am in a state of elation about her timely departure from this establishment.	I'm glad she's gone.	Good riddance.
A friend asks you if you want a drink. You don't.	Thank you so much for your kindly request, but I am not feeling in need of any sustenance or refreshment.	I'm OK, thanks.	I'm straight; I'm good; I'm sorted; I'll take a rain check (US).
You saw a film that made your friend cry a lot.	Tears were streaming profusely down his cheeks.	He was crying a lot.	He was crying like a baby; He was bawling his eyes out.
You heard a bit of gossip and you ask a friend for the whole story.	I heard a vicious rumour, and wondered if you had learned any additional information.	So, do you know what happened?	What gives? Give me the scoop; Spill it.
You think that something is very easy.	It is not of a complicated nature.	It's easy.	I could do it with one hand tied behind my back; it's a cinch.

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DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

IN THIS SECTION DR FINGERS IDENTIFIES AND CORRECTS TYPICAL ERRORS.



1 Exercise

Read the following sentences. Can you correct them? Then listen to check. ANSWERS ON PAGE 64.

1. I find incredible that you can't do that.
2. It's the most biggest room in the house.
3. This house isn't as tall than the other one.
4. Prices have risen this year by as many as 15%.
5. They had always to get up early at the weekend.
6. I think you should see this before you will go.



1 Pre-listening

Think back to your school days. What do you remember most about that time? Use the prompts to jog your memory.

friends

teachers

lessons

2 Listening I

Listen to the recording. Choose the most accurate summary.

- a. The story is about the speaker's friendships at school.
- b. The story is about a strange teacher.
- c. The story is about a supernatural experience that took place at school.

3 Listening II

What does the speaker say about the following points?

1. the location of the school
2. the routine at school
3. the classrooms
4. the ghost

4 Language focus

When we are telling or listening to stories, we use certain expressions to maintain and express interest. Listen again and find the correct expression. Check your answers with the audio script. *This expression...*

1. ... introduces the story and gets the listener's attention.
2. ... expresses disbelief.
3. ... indicates great interest.
4. ... expresses that the teller has forgotten where he / she was in the story.
5. ... sets the scene of the story in time and location.

5 Discussion

1. Are you a good story teller? What makes a good storyteller?
2. Do you have a good story to tell? Think of something that has happened to you. The story could be about any of the following: a supernatural experience, a coincidence, a family or friend's reunion, or anything else you consider interesting.

(US English)

TRACK 24

Chat-up Lines / Pick-Up Lines

HERE ARE SOME CLASSIC LINES FOR CHATTING SOMEONE UP.

- 1 Do you believe in love at first sight? Or should I walk by again?
- 2 Are you real? Sorry, I thought I was seeing an angel.
- 3 Have you been arrested? Because it's illegal to look that good.
- 4 I brought my library card because I'm **checking you out**.
- 5 Can I borrow your phone? I told my dad I would call him when I fall in love. ☆



GLOSSARY

to check someone out *exp*
to look at someone very closely because you are interested in that person

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FURNITURE IDIOMS

THIS MONTH WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME "FURNITURE" IDIOMS.



A stool pigeon
A PERSON, ESPECIALLY A CRIMINAL, WHO GIVES INFORMATION TO THE POLICE IN ORDER TO HELP THEM CATCH OTHER CRIMINALS. "When they found out that he was a stool pigeon, they wanted him dead."



Shelf life
THE LENGTH OF TIME THAT SOMETHING WILL LAST OR REMAIN USEFUL. "Most toys have a fairly short shelf life – they usually break a few days after you buy them."





It's curtains for...
IF YOU SAY THAT "IT'S CURTAINS FOR" A COMPANY OR PERSON, YOU'RE SAYING THAT YOU THINK THE COMPANY OR PERSON WILL FAIL. "If his sales record doesn't improve, it's curtains for him."



The curtain falls/ comes down on something
IF THE "CURTAIN FALLS DOWN ON SOMETHING", THAT THING ENDS. "After six years of disastrous results, the curtain finally came down on his presidency of the company."



Sweep something under the carpet
IF YOU "SWEEP SOMETHING UNDER THE CARPET", YOU TRY TO HIDE IT OR KEEP IT A SECRET. "The government were doing their best to sweep the scandal under the carpet, but it wasn't long before it was all over the news."



Roll out the red carpet
TO GIVE AN IMPORTANT PERSON A SPECIAL WELCOME. THIS MAY INVOLVE LITERALLY ROLLING OUT A RED CARPET. "The red carpet was rolled out for the prime minister's visit."

Chugger Attack

How to deal with annoying charity workers.

They follow you in the street. They ask you for money and they don't leave you alone when you try to say no. They are the aggressive street-working, fund-raising charity workers, otherwise known as "chuggers".

The term "chugger" is a combination of two words, "charity" and "**mugger**". Chuggers often work in the street. They set up a **stall** with information about the charity they represent, and they try to get you to donate money to the charity. Typically, they **prey on** your feelings of **guilt**, greeting you with questions such as, "Do you care about the planet?" or, "When was the last time you did something for someone else?"

But a survey of their tactics has found that some charity volunteers are far from charitable. "Many chuggers simply refuse to **back off** when asked to do so," said Brian Jones, a spokesperson for a charity **watchdog**. "One of the problems is that some chuggers say they

are working as volunteers," he added. "However, they aren't really. Most of the 50 chuggers we spoke to showed little interest in anything other than raising the maximum amount of **cash** in the minimum amount of time. They get commission from this so it makes sense. Also, a fifth of fundraisers had no visible ID and almost a quarter failed to give clear information about the **cause** they were representing. By employing chuggers who break the law, tell lies or refuse to leave members of the public alone, charities **undermine** the **trust** we all instinctively have in them."

But Shirley Bosworth, chief executive of the Institution of Fundraising, said face-to-face fundraising remains "an appropriate and effective method". "It enables charities to **engage with** a particular **demographic of donor**, and it means that charity and donor can enter into a dialogue about what the charity does and how the donor's money will be used," she explained. ★



Greenpeace



Greenpeace is an international organisation founded in Vancouver, Canada, in 1972. It is now based in Amsterdam with a further 28 national and regional offices and has a presence in 42 countries. Greenpeace works to "protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace".



GLOSSARY

- a mugger** *n*
a person who attacks someone violently in the street in order to steal money from them
- a stall** *n*
a large table on which you put goods or information you want to give to people
- to prey on** *exp*
if someone "preys on" other people, they take advantage of them or harm them
- guilt** *n*
negative feelings about "bad" things you have done
- to back off** *phr vb*
if you "back off", you move away from someone in order to avoid problems or a fight
- a watchdog** *n*
a person or committee whose job is to make sure that companies do not act illegally or irresponsibly
- cash** *n*
money in the form of notes (paper) and coins (metal)
- a cause** *n*
a principle; an aim
- to undermine** *vb*
if you "undermine" something, you make it less strong or less secure
- trust** *n*
the belief that someone or something is honest and sincere
- to engage with** *exp*
if you "engage with" someone or with a group of people, you get involved with them and you are connected to them
- a demographic of donor** *exp*
the type of person who donates (gives) money – his/her social class, marital status, etc.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1 Pre reading

Look at and compare the different ways of donating / collecting money for charities. Which are the most effective? Which ones could be considered controversial? Why?



2 Reading I

Read the article to find out which form of donating is under criticism.

3 Reading II

True or False?

- The term "chugger" is an official word found in the dictionary and refers to someone who

donates to charity.

- According to the article, "chuggers" appeal to people's sense of guilt.
- One of the complaints concerning "chuggers" is that they are insistent.
- A "charity watchdog" is an organisation which monitors the actions of charities.
- Most fundraisers don't comply with official charity regulations.
- Shirley Bosworth is against street-working charities.

4 Language focus compound adjectives

Find an example of a compound adjective from the article. How is it formed?

5 Discussion

- Do you donate money to charities? Which ones?
- What do you say when you are stopped in the street by charity workers or "chuggers"?
- Have you ever worked for a charity? Would you be interested in working for a charity? Which one?

Dead Parrots

Predecessor to famous comedy sketch found.

The British are famous for their sense of humour. But where did they get it from? The Ancient Greeks, apparently.



British humour is truly international. Comedians such as Benny Hill, Mr Bean and the comic group

Monty Python have been popular all over the world. Monty Python's Flying Circus was a comedy sketch group that started to broadcast in 1969 and continued until 1974. The group included Terry Jones, Michael Palin, Eric Idle, John Cleese, Graham Chapman and Terry Gilliam. One of the most famous Monty Python **sketches** was **The Dead Parrot***. It was all about a customer in a pet shop demanding his money back because he was sold a dead parrot.

This kind of **ludicrous, wacky, off-the-wall** humour was typical of Monty Python. But it now appears that the Ancient Greeks were into this type of humour too. A

joke book **dating back to** Greece in the 4th century called *Philogelos: The Laugh Addict* has recently been translated from Greek manuscripts by William Berg, an American professor of Classics. "The text of Philogelos comes to us from several manuscripts ranging from the 11th to the 15th centuries," Berg said. "All of them **trace back to** an earlier original, probably – judging from the content and language – from the 4th century."

The 265 jokes in *Philogelos* are attributed to a pair of jokers called Hierocles and Philagrius, about whom very little is known. One of the jokes is about a man who is attending to the **burial** of his wife. An **onlooker** asks, "Who is it who rests in peace here?" To which the man replies, "Me, now that I'm **rid** of her." And another joke is along the same lines as the Dead Parrot sketch. In the Ancient Greek version, a man complains that a **slave** he was sold is actually dead. To which the seller says, "Well, when he was with me, he never did any such thing!" ❗



* The Dead Parrot

The sketch goes like this:

Mr Praline: I'll tell you what's wrong with it [*the parrot*], my lad. 'E's dead, that's what's wrong with it!
Owner: No, no, he's, erm... he's resting.
Mr Praline: Look, **matey**, I know a dead parrot when I see one, and I'm looking at one right now.
Owner: No, no. He's not dead. He's, he's resting! Remarkable bird, the Norwegian Blue. Beautiful plumage!

The sketch continues with the shop owner doing his best to convince Mr Praline that the parrot is not actually dead.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 64

1 Pre reading

Do you know these British comedians? What do you know about them? What TV series or films have they been in?



a. John Cleese



b. Benny Hill



c. Rowan Atkinson



d. Billy Connolly



e. Peter Kay



f. Ricky Gervais



g. Stephen Merchant



h. Steve Coogan

2 Reading I

Read the article. Which comedians are mentioned in the article?

3 Reading II

Without referring back to the article, what / who are the following?

- Monty Python
- The Dead Parrot
- William Berg

d. Philogelos

Read the article to check your answers.

4 Language Focus

Can you explain the following forms of humour?

- tongue-in-cheek
- toilet humour
- slapstick
- wacky
- off-the-wall

Check your answers with your teacher. What would the translation be in your language?

5 Discussion

- How would you describe your sense of humour? dry, sarcastic, off-the-wall?
- What is the national sense of humour like in your country? Is it similar to or different from the sense of humour found in the UK? How?
- How important is laughter and comedy in your life? Why?
- Do you understand the British sense of humour? In what way is the British sense of humour different from American humour? Think of TV sitcoms as examples.
- What does a country's sense of humour tell you about its people? Its culture?

GLOSSARY

a sketch *n*

a short piece of funny acting

ludicrous *adj*

ridiculous; really silly

wacky *adj*

strange and unusual

off-the-wall *adj*

unconventional; unusual

to date back to *exp*

to originate in; to come from

to trace back to *exp*

to originate in; to come from

a **burial** *n*

if there is a "burial", a dead body is placed in a hole in the ground during a ceremony

an onlooker *n*

someone who is watching something

to be rid of *exp*

if you "are rid of" someone or something, that person or thing leaves you or you leave it

a **slave** *n*

a person who works for no money and who is property of another person

Shakespeare's Sonnets

"SHALL I COMPARE THEE TO A SUMMER'S DAY?"

"Shall I compare thee to a Summer's day?" is a line found in Shakespeare's most famous sonnet. This is the most referred to of all the Shakespeare sonnets (of which there were 152), probably because it is largely understood. If you have ever studied Shakespeare, you know that the first step to fully appreciating the beauty and wit of his words is interpreting and decoding the references. The Shakespeare sonnet is not always as romantic as some people may think. The predominant subjects of Shakespeare's sonnets were politics, beauty, mortality and of course love – although love, sometimes painted in darker shades or parodied.

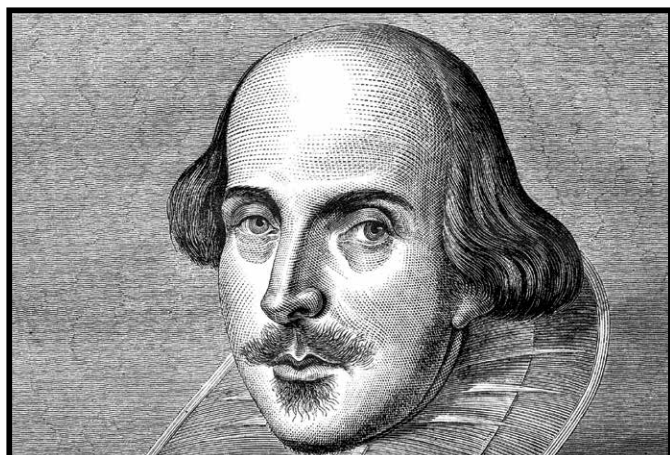
But is a sonnet a poem? In principle, it is similar to a poem. However, the sonnet follows a stricter structure. A standard sonnet is composed of three four-line stanzas. These stanzas are characterised by the rhyming pattern abab, cdcd, efef, gg. This means that the first line must rhyme with the third, the second with the fourth, etc. and then the last two lines are a couplet and have their own rhyme. If you hear a sonnet read out loud, you will see why the rhyme scheme is so important. The mesmerising effect of Shakespeare's words together with his rhyming style can move the reader to another place and time.

Other important features of the sonnets are the characters and the stories they tell. A good example is "The Fair Youth" who is the subject of the sonnets numbered 1 to 126. As with all of Shakespeare's works, there are many theories about the true identity and gender of this fair youth. Despite speculation, it is possible that this character was indeed fictional. "The Dark Lady" is the protagonist of his later sonnets. As the name suggests, this lover proves to be more sinister than the "Fair Youth" whose name denotes innocence. The content of the sonnets is similarly less innocent with a certain number of sexually-explicit references.

If you feel brave enough to write your own sonnet this Valentine's day, look up some common phonemes and get rhyming! ❖



Shakespearean Sonnet Sonnet No. 18



Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date.
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st:
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.



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PHRASAL VERB THEMES

The Classroom (part 1)

THIS MONTH, WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME PHRASAL VERBS YOU CAN USE IN THE CLASSROOM. THIS IS THE FIRST OF A TWO-PART SERIES. THIS TIME, WE HAVE INCLUDED AN EXERCISE. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS FROM BELOW. IN SOME CASES, MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.

class worksheet lesson explanation number work pencil dictionary

1. **TURN UP**
TO ARRIVE.



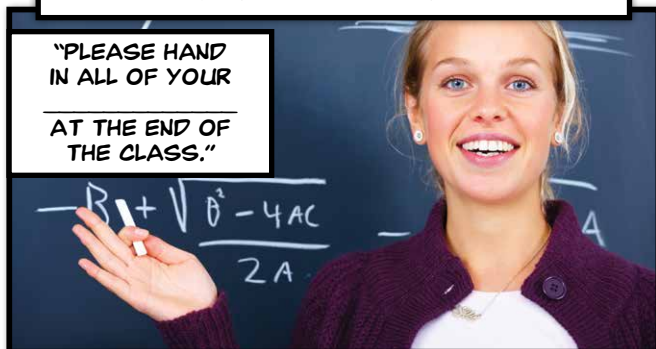
"SHE TURNED UP LATE FOR CLASS AND MISSED THE _____."

2. **SETTLE DOWN**
WHEN STUDENTS "SETTLE DOWN", THEY SIT DOWN AND STOP TALKING AND BEING SILLY.



"OK, SETTLE DOWN NOW, PLEASE. THE _____ IS ABOUT TO START."

3. **HAND IN**
TO GIVE SOMETHING TO SOMEONE



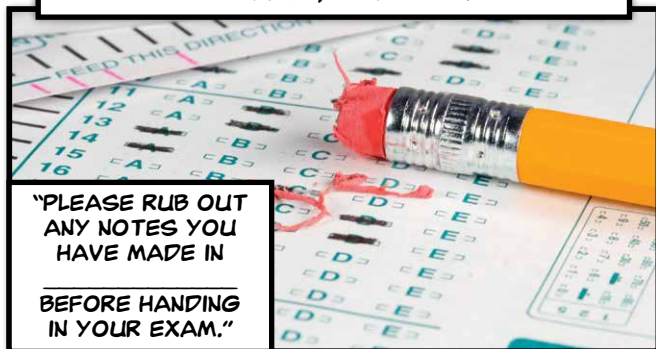
"PLEASE HAND IN ALL OF YOUR _____ AT THE END OF THE CLASS."

4. **HAND OUT**
TO GIVE A COPY OF SOMETHING TO EVERYONE IN THE GROUP.



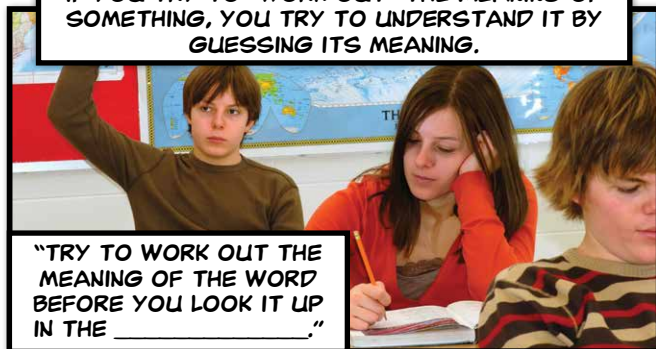
"BOB, COULD YOU HAND OUT THIS _____ PLEASE?"

5. **RUB OUT / CROSS OUT**
TO ERASE; TO DELETE.



"PLEASE RUB OUT ANY NOTES YOU HAVE MADE IN _____ BEFORE HANDING IN YOUR EXAM."

6. **WORK OUT**
IF YOU TRY TO "WORK OUT" THE MEANING OF SOMETHING, YOU TRY TO UNDERSTAND IT BY GUESSING ITS MEANING.



"TRY TO WORK OUT THE MEANING OF THE WORD BEFORE YOU LOOK IT UP IN THE _____."

7. **MISS OUT**
IF YOU "MISS OUT" A QUESTION IN AN EXAM, YOU DON'T ANSWER THAT QUESTION.



"YOU CAN MISS OUT THE FIRST THREE QUESTIONS AND START FROM _____ FOUR."

8. **ACT UP / PLAY UP**
IF STUDENTS ARE "PLAYING UP" IN CLASS, THEY'RE BEHAVING VERY BADLY.



"I'LL TAKE YOU TO THE _____ IF YOU DON'T STOP PLAYING UP."

ENGLISH COURSES TRACK 06

Receptionist: English Courses Abroad, how can I help you?

Caller: Yes, I'm interested in learning more about the courses abroad that you offer. I see you have courses in Oxford, Dublin, Brighton and Edinburgh. I'm very interested in Oxford and Brighton, but I don't know which one to choose. Which one would you recommend?

Receptionist: Well, the first thing is the location. Brighton is on the coast, but Oxford has some beautiful countryside. I suppose that's the first thing you should consider.

Caller: I see. Well, that's a difficult choice to make. I like the sea and the countryside. Can you tell me anything else about the cities?

Receptionist: Certainly. Oxford isn't as big as Brighton. Brighton has a population of about 480,000 – that covers Brighton city and the smaller towns along the coast. Oxford, on the other hand, has a population of 151,000.

Caller: I prefer smaller places, but I've heard that Oxford isn't as lively as Brighton, is that true?

Receptionist: Well, not exactly. Oxford and Brighton are both university cities, so there are lots of students in both cities. Besides, cities with a student population are always lively. You might say that Oxford feels more traditional than Brighton. Brighton is quite fashionable and some compare it to London for its diversity.

Caller: Interesting. Are there any interesting tourist attractions in these cities? I'll have plenty of time to do some sight-seeing.

Receptionist: Oh, yes. The university grounds in Oxford are very interesting. In Oxford, there's also the botanic garden. It is the oldest in Great Britain and has one of the most diverse collections of plants in the world.

Caller: And Brighton?

Receptionist: There's much more to Brighton than the beach. In fact, if you go in May, you'll be there for the arts festival,

which is the biggest one after Edinburgh. There's theatre and dance and other entertainment all week. Also, if you like... (voice trails off)

TELEPHONE BLUES TRACK 07

Florist: Pink Carnation Flowers, how may I help you?

Mildred: Yes, hello, I'd like to order two dozen roses, one dozen orchids and one dozen lilacs, please.

Florist: OK, that's a very large order. Are you picking them up or do you want them delivered to someone?

Mildred: I would like them delivered.

Florist: OK, what's the address, please?

Mildred: 210 Sherwood Forest. Sacramento, California 94203.

Florist: OK, 201 Sherwood Forest.

Mildred: No, no, no, 210. Not 201.

Florist: Oh, OK, sorry. 210 Sherwood Forest. And, who are the flowers for?

Mildred: They are for Victor Lapin.

Florist: OK, how do you spell Lapin?

Mildred: L-A-P-I-N.

Florist: And, what's your phone number, please?

Mildred: My office phone number is 974-2311. Extension: 605.

Florist: Would you like to include a note with the flowers?

Mildred: Yes. Please write: "To Victor. The world's greatest husband."

Florist: OK, and when would you like the flowers to be delivered?

Mildred: I would like them to arrive at Victor's office tomorrow afternoon.

Florist: OK, we can do that. Have a great day and thank you for calling.

Mildred: Thank you very much. Bye.

ETHICAL TOURISM TRACK 10

Samantha: Hi, and welcome to the World this Week. Today on the show, we're discussing the topic of ethical tourism. Here with me in the studio is Janice Harnet, a travel expert. Janice, first of all, what is ethical tourism?

Janice: Well, over the years, the world has lost around 30 percent of its untouched habitats, particularly in many tourist destinations where the local ecosystem has been altered or destroyed. In many cases, tourism makes things worse for the wildlife and the local people, especially when areas of their traditional lands become "protected". Ethical tourism is an attempt to reduce the negative aspects of our visit,

while increasing the positive.

Samantha: So, how can you plan an ethical trip?

Janice: Well, the ethical tourist will plan a route to minimise his or her CO2 emissions – travelling by train and bus, wherever and whenever practical. Reducing flying time is, of course, important but minimising internal flights and stopovers should be a more major element in the plan, since take-offs and landings release the most carbon. Then, you can also find out about the area you are visiting. You might like to consider finding out about local conservation or social projects in your destination. For example, find out what steps your tour operator or hotel take to minimise the damage to the environment.

Samantha: What about while you're there?

Janice: Well, you should buy local goods: food, produce and souvenirs, and use local guides or trip organisers. By doing this, you are benefiting the local economy. Also, try to find out as much as you can about the place: its customs, traditions, language, culture and religion.

Samantha: So, is ethical tourism popular?

Janice: Well, in a recent survey, sixty-five percent said that they were concerned about the country they were visiting, and that they wanted to be sensitive to local customs. They want to meet the local people. They want to preserve the environment. They want to support the economy. Tourists are changing, so the tourism industry has to change too.

Samantha: Well, is this a good thing?

Janice: Definitely. We all welcome these new developments. It seems quite logical.

Samantha: OK, Janice. That was really interesting.

CHATTING ABOUT SIBLINGS!

TRACK 12

Whitney: Sorry I was on the phone so long. My sister just would NOT stop talking to me.

Dana: Really, (1) why, what did she have to say?

Whitney: Well, she's mad because I got her this birthday present, she didn't like it, and she just made a big stink about it.

Dana: What did you get her?

Whitney: I got her a book. It's her favorite

Dana: author, too. I thought she would really like it. I thought it was very thoughtful.

Dana: Yeah! **(2) I mean**, all that you have to do is make sure that you're thinking of them. **(3) You call...** I mean, I don't even get my siblings gifts.

Whitney: I don't normally get her anything, because I know that she acts like this. So it's just better not to get her anything. What about your siblings? Are they like that?

Dana: Well, not so much **(4) with, with** gifts and things, but it's just that my brother wants everything from my mom. You know, he's **(5) like** 27-years-old, and he still asks for everything.

Whitney: And then, what about you?

Dana: No, I mean, I **(6) wanna** be independent and I don't need help. And he just thinks that he should be given everything.

Whitney: I can't stand that. I mean, why can't people just be satisfied with what they have? And, I mean, it's the thought that counts, people love them, **(7) you know**, why can't they just deal with it?

Dana: Yeah, and take care of yourself.

Whitney: I don't know. Well, I know one thing, though. When I have kids, I'm not **(8) gonna** let that happen.

Dana: Oh, no, me neither. And I mean, I **(9) wanna** lot of kids, so they can have siblings, but they need a good relationship.

Whitney: Yeah, and they need to be grateful of a present, because **(10) it's...** a present is a present.

LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR TRACK 20

Interviewer: Good morning listeners, and welcome to another edition of Different Folks. You've all heard the expression, "Love thy Neighbour". It seems quite a reasonable request, but how easy is it when your neighbours are quite literally "neighbours from hell"? Here in the studio, we have Geoff and Margaret who found themselves living next door to some, how shall we put it, pretty nasty people. Morning to both of you. So, Geoff, tell us all about your neighbours.

Geoff: Well, it was certainly terrifying. I moved to London last year when I was given an exciting new opportunity at work. Naturally, I took it, and was very excited about living in the big city. But, things quickly changed and I was desperate to move away.

Interviewer: Why? What happened?

Geoff: I was living next to a group of students, if you can call them that. I'd say animals would be a more accurate description. At first, there was no trouble. In fact, they were very polite; you know, they'd say good morning or afternoon. But a few weeks into living next to them, complications arose.

Interviewer: What kind of complications?

Geoff: The first incident was on a winter's night back in November. They threw a party for what seemed like the entire city of London. By ten o'clock, their house was practically vibrating with music. Oh, and of course, this was a week day.

Interviewer: Did you go round and complain?

Geoff: Well, I did, but I just got a mouthful of unpleasant abuse. At that point, I called the police and they came round. By the time they arrived, a fight had broken out amongst some of the guests.

Interviewer: So, were the problems resolved?

Geoff: Resolved? You must be joking. Far from it; that's when my real problems started. I got all sorts of threats, and was even worried about leaving the house. In the end, I was forced to move.

Interviewer: Goodness, that sounds terrible. Well, it seems you're not the only one. Margaret, you've also suffered. Tell us about it.

Margaret: Yes. Well, I had a different kind of problem. You see, I lived next door to a young family who left their rubbish out in their garden instead of putting it into the larger bins provided by the council. By the end of the week, there was a tremendous pile of rubbish that just sat there, and it smelt terrible.

Interviewer: Oh dear. So, what happened?

Margaret: Well,... (voice trails off)

STORY TIME TRACK 25

Jane: Talking about weird experiences, did I ever tell you about the time I saw a ghost at school?

Liz: No, I don't think so.

Jane: Well, it's a little spooky, I must admit, but it's a good one. I told you I went to boarding school, didn't I?

Liz: Yes, I think you mentioned it once.

Jane: Well, school was on an old Royal Air Force base which was used in the Second World War. And the place

was really weird. Anyway, it was an interesting time. Life was very regimented you could say, and the strict routine meant that we had to be at certain places at certain times. The day started with an old-fashioned bell which would ring without fail at the same time every morning. And, of course, there was a set time to eat, get up and go to bed. In fact, it was referred to as "lights out".

Liz: Wow. It sounds like the dark ages.

Jane: Well exactly. But it was only 15 years ago. Anyway, the best bit was that the classes were held in what can best be described as tin huts.

Liz: Tin huts? You're joking.

Jane: I'm not, they're actually quite difficult to describe. I suppose they were like old military barracks. There were more modern buildings though. One of them was the language department. Rumour had it that it was built over a mortuary. Of course, at boarding school, there are always ghost stories, but I always took them with a pinch of salt.

Liz: OK, I think I know what's coming ...

Jane: Wait, I haven't finished yet. Well, one cold, dark winter day, like many I remember, I was walking to my French lesson with my classmates. You see, the school was like a campus, so there was a fair bit of walking every day between classes. My friends and I would link arms to keep warm. What was I saying...?

Liz: You were walking to the French class.

Jane: Ah yes, we were walking to French class all huddled up, and taking up the pathway in our unified chain, when for reasons that remain unclear to this day, I unchained myself from the group, and stepped off the path onto the grass. You see, we weren't allowed on the grass.

Liz: Wait a minute, what do you mean you can't remember why you walked off the path? Was it to let someone pass?

Jane: Well, that's just it. I saw someone, I'm not sure who, and I just got out of the way. But my friends told me there wasn't anyone to let pass.

Liz: Really? You're kidding! So you had imagined it?

Jane: Yes, or I really had seen someone.

Liz: You mean a ghost?

Jane: Who knows what happened that day? To be honest, I prefer it that way!

PAGE 5 **HAPPY TIMES****2 Reading I**

If your friends are happy, you are more likely to be happy too.

3 Reading II

5,000-the number of adults who participated in the study.

1971-Year the study began.

8 %- Increase of the likelihood of happiness if you have a happy partner.

0.5 km42% more likely to be happy if you have a happy friend living within this distance.

14%-Increase of the likelihood of happiness if you have happy children.

PAGE 8 **USEFUL VOCABULARY**

1g 2j 3h 4a 5b 6e 7c 8f 9i 10d

PAGE 11 **COOL HOTELS****2 Reading I**

1b 2a 3c 4f 5d 6e

3 Reading II

1F 2F 3T 4T 5F

PAGE 15 **DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION**

1. She hasn't got a car / She doesn't have a car.
2. Have you got a computer at home? / Do you have a computer at home?
3. Have you got a dog? / Do you have a dog?
4. Have you got the time? / Do you have the time?
5. He hasn't got a pen. / He doesn't have a pen.
6. Have you got a minute to talk to me? / Do you have a minute to talk to me?

PAGE 15 **ENGLISH COURSES****2 Listening I**

Oxford, Dublin, Brighton, Edinburgh, London

3 Listening II

1T 2F 3F 4F 5T 6T

Language focus

We form comparatives by adding -er to the end of the adjective (normally with one syllable: taller – taller). For some comparatives with more than one syllable, we add “more” in front of the adjective / adverb: more expensive. We use as + adjective + as to compare two things that are the same.

PAGE 16 **GRAMMAR FUN**

1. course
2. career
3. course
4. degrees
5. career
6. degree
7. course
8. course

PAGE 17 **PHONE ENGLISH****1 Listening I**

1. Two dozen roses, one dozen orchids and one dozen lilacs.
2. For Victor Lapin for being “the world’s greatest husband.”
3. At Victor’s office (210 Sherwood Forest, Sacramento, California 94203) tomorrow afternoon.

2 Listening II

1. roses/dozen/one
2. 210/Forest/94203
3. Victor Lapin
4. 2311. Extension: 605
5. Victor/greatest
6. afternoon

PAGE 19 **FILM/TV SCRIPTS****1 Exercises**

1. Joey
2. The Los Angeles Lakers
3. Fellow basketball players

2 Definitions

1a 2c 3b 4c 5b 6a

PAGE 21 **LOST IN TRANSLATION****3 Reading I**

- a) Road sign reading “Look right” in English, “Look left” in Welsh.
- b) Road sign warning of problems with an “inflamed bladder.”

4 Reading II

1. Heavy goods vehicles are not allowed to use the road near the supermarket.
2. I am not in the office at the moment. Please send on any work to be translated.

PAGE 22 **TRIVIA MATCHING**

1k 2f 3m 4g 5c 6d 7a 8h 9e 10l
11j 12i 13b

PAGE 27 **ETHICAL TOURISM****3 Listening II**

before the trip: plan a route to minimise CO2 emissions, travelling by train and bus wherever and whenever practical / reduce flying time / find out about local conservation or social projects in your destination / find out what steps your tour operator or hotel take to minimise the damage to the environment.

during the trip: buy local goods: food, produce and souvenirs / try to find out as much as you can about the place: its customs, traditions, language, culture and religion.

PAGE 35 **CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS**

(other answers may also be possible)

1. false start;
2. self-correction;
3. incomplete sentence;

4. repetition;
5. conversational filler;
6. abbreviated form;
7. conversational filler;
8. abbreviated form;
9. abbreviated form;
10. hesitation

PAGE 40 **JOKES**

1d 2h 3a 4e 5g 6c 7f 8b

PAGE 41 **MISHEARD LYRICS**

1a 2b 3a 4b 5a 6a 7a 8b

Page 42 **GOING NUTS****3 Reading II**

1. 1,200 – the number of volunteers who were tested with “metabolic syndrome”
2. 30 – grams of mixed nuts given to the volunteers
3. 2% – the percentage of the group that showed improvement in their health
4. 6.7% – the percentage of the group that showed improvement in their health on a Mediterranean diet.
5. 13.7% – the percentage of the group that showed improvement in their health on a Mediterranean diet and a bag of nuts.
6. 25% – the percentage of people in the UK who are thought to have “metabolic syndrome”

4 Language focus

Past perfect. It is used in used in conjunction with the past simple to talk about a past action before another past action.

PAGE 43 **SWEARING JAMIE****3 Reading II**

1F 2F 3T 4T 5F

4 Word Spot

1. excessive
2. insulting
3. mortified
4. expletives

PAGE 47 **RIDDLES**

- 1 a teapot
- 2 The egg because dinosaurs laid eggs way before there were chickens.
- 3 An hour glass (also, a “sandtimer”).

Page 51 **LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR****3 Listening II**

1.talk about their nightmare neighbours.
2.an exciting work opportunity.
3.very polite.
4.his neighbours threw a big party.
5.verbally abused him.
6.left their rubbish in the garden.

PAGE 55 **DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION**

1. I find it incredible that you can't do that.
2. It's the biggest room in the house.
3. This house isn't as tall as the other house.
4. Prices have risen this year by as much as 15%.
5. They always had to get up early at the weekend.
6. I think you should see this before you go.

PAGE 55 **STORY TIME****2 Listening I**

c

3 Listening II

1. On an old military base.
 2. It was very strict. There were fixed times to do things. For example, a fixed time to eat, get up and go to bed.
 3. The classrooms were in tin huts similar to barracks.
 4. She thinks she saw a ghost as she was walking to class.
- 4 Language Focus**
1. Did I ever tell you about the time I saw...?
 2. Wow! / You're joking!
 3. Really!
 4. What was I saying...?
 5. Well, one cold, dark winter day.

PAGE 58 **CHUGGER ATTACK****Reading II**

1F 2T 3T 4T 5F 6F

Language focus

street-working / fund-raising. Compound adjectives are formed by two words (often joined by a hyphen) that go in front of a noun

PAGE 59 **DEAD PARROTS****2 Reading I**

Which comedians are mentioned in the article?
 Benny Hill, Rowan Atkinson (Mr. Bean), Terry Jones, Michael Palin, Eric Idle, John Cleese, Graham Chapman, Terry Gilliam.

3 Reading II

- a. a British comedy group
- b. a famous Monty Python sketch
- c. an American professor of Classics
- d. an Ancient Greek humourist

PAGE 63 **PHRASAL VERB THEMES:****The classroom**

1. explanation
2. lesson
3. work
4. worksheet
5. pencil
6. dictionary
7. number
8. class

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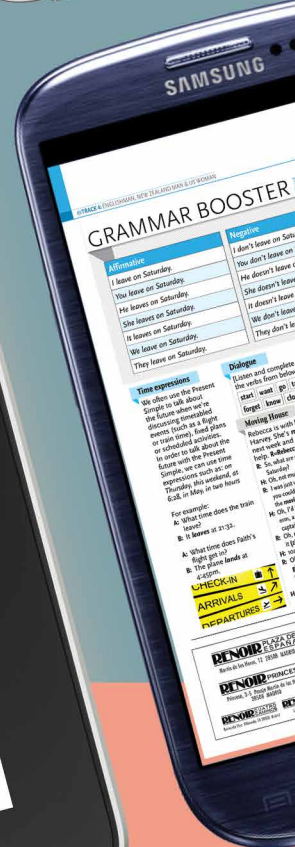
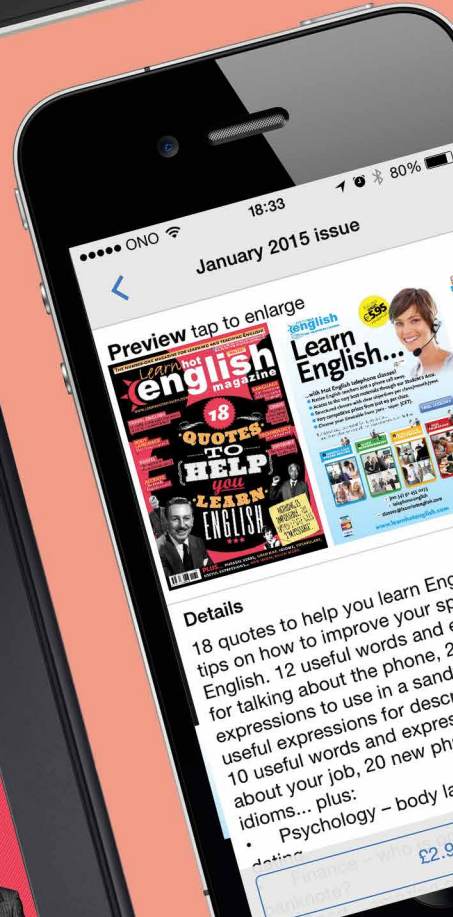
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PHRASE OF THE MONTH

I LOVE YOU



THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT THE WORD "LOVE".

First of all, what is love? It's difficult to define, but here are some definitions.

- a stronger form of like.
- not hate
- an absolute value (Bertrand Russell)
- intense **longing** and physiological **arousal**
- the perfect union of two souls
- when you can't live without the other person
- sincere loyalty, affection and care given without obligation

Here are a few examples of the uses of "love".

If you "love" someone, you feel romantically or sexually attracted to them. For example:

- Oh, John, I love you so much.
- We've been married for ten years and we love each other a lot.

If you "fall in love with someone", you start to love that person. For example:

- We fell **madly in love** with one another.
- After a few weeks of going out together, I found myself falling in

love with him.

If you are "in love" with someone, you feel romantically or sexually attracted to them. For example:

- I'm in love with you.
- I've never really been in love with anyone.

"Love" can also be shown towards the people you care about. This form of **selfless** love is often shown to members of our family or people we feel very close to. For example:

- I'd do anything for my children – I love them so much.
- She loves her friends and family above anyone else.

"Love" can also be used to say that you like something very much. For example:

- I love Indian food.
- She loves the clothes you wear.

Your "love" for your country is a form of patriotism. For example:

- I love my country more than anything else.
- Do you love your country enough to die for it?

If you "would love" to do something, you really want to do that thing. For example:

- I'd love to see you again.
- She'd love to go and see that film.

Some people use "love" as an affectionate way of addressing someone. However, be careful when you use it as it can sound **condescending**. For example:

- Are you all right, love?
- Come here and I'll give you a hug, love.

If you "send someone your love", to person B you tell person A to tell person B that you are thinking about person B with affection, even though you won't be seeing person B. For example:

- Send my love to Bob.
- Please send her my love.

And lastly, "love", "love from" or "all my love" is often used at the end of informal letters or e-mails. For example:

- Speak soon. Love, Jim.
- All my love, Sarah. ☆

GLOSSARY

longing *n*
a strong desire for something

arousal *n*
a state of sexual excitement

madly in love *exp*
very much in love

selfless *adj*
if someone is "selfless", they care more about others than about themselves

condescending *adj*
someone who is "condescending" behaves as though they are superior

to give someone a hug *exp*
to put your arms around someone and to hold them in an emotional embrace

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Directors

Managing Director

Thorley Russell (00 34 91 543 3573)
thorley@learnhotenglish.com

Editorial Director

Andy Coney (00 34 91 543 3573)
andy@learnhotenglish.com

Finance

Financial Director

Leigh Dante (00 34 91 549 8523)
leigh@learnhotenglish.com

Classes Department

(00 34 91 455 0273)
classes@learnhotenglish.com

Teacher Coordinator

Rocio Herrero
teacherinfo@learnhotenglish.com

Accounts manager

Rocio Herrero
classes@learnhotenglish.com

Administration Department

Subscriptions (9:30-13:00)

Jose Lobo (tel / fax) (00 34 91 549 8523)
Skype: hotenglishgroup
subs@learnhotenglish.com
payments@learnhotenglish.com
Credit control and administration
9:00 - 2pm (by e-mail thereafter)
Office hours 10am to 6pm (Spanish time)

Barcelona office (Hot English)

barcelona@learnhotenglish.com

Seville office (Hot English)

classes@learnhotenglish.com

Editorial Department

James Blick assistant editor

Chris Cooper **designer**
Patrick Howarth **writer**
Steve Brown **writer**
Christine Saunders **writer**
Louisa Glancy **writer**

Contributors

Blanca San Roman **translation**
Magnus Coney **proof reading**
Marcie Lambert **proof reading**
Natalia T. Piekarczyk **proof reading**
Laurent Guiard **French depart.**
Peter Barton **proof reading**
Danielle Ott **intern**
Georgina Kiely **intern**
Rayner Taylor **intern**
Vanessa Simmonds **writer**
Petra Bates **writer**
Slim Pickens **special intern**
Nick Hargreaves **writer**

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C/Paseo del Rey, 22 - 1ª planta,
oficina 1, Madrid 28008
Phone: (00 34) 91 549 8523
Fax: (00 34) 672 317 912

info@learnhotenglish.com

www.learnhotenglish.com

www.learnhotenglish.com

Skype: hotenglishgroup

www.facebook.com/LearnHotEnglish

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